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ABSTRACT

This guide describes promising programs, projects, and research that address the problem of juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse and lists sponsoring agencies and clearinghouses for further information. It is a comprehensive resource tool on the problem of alcohol and other substance abuse among juveniles, describing programs designed to increase public awareness of the problem; provide education and training to young people and their families, teachers and other adults who work with this population; and improve the ability of juvenile justice and human service agencies to combat drug abuse. It contains information about juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse prevention activities of several federal agencies. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of persons to contact are provided for each program in the guide. Chapter 1 describes promising programs, projects, and research relating to juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse; chapter 2 focuses on available curricula, training, and technical assistance; and chapter 3 describes relevant publications. Information given in these chapters is organized by primary focus: prevention, treatment, or control. Chapter 4 describes national clearinghouses that offer information on research, programs, and publications and clearinghouses that provide services to hundreds of federal agency grantees. Chapter 5 describes the member agencies of the Coordinating Council and their mission, goals, and priorities. A detailed table of contents lists the names of programs in each chapter and three comprehensive indices list programs by title, target audience, and sponsoring agency. (NB)

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JUVENILE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE:

A Guide to Federal Initiatives for Prevention, Treatment, and Control

The Coordinating Council on
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

1992

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INTRODUCTION

Alcohol and other drug abuse continues to be a serious national problem. It persists at a very high level, particularly among our youth.

Young people growing up today face pressures that those of us who grew up in another era did not have. The prevalence of illegal drugs, and its related violence, greatly compounds the burden on teenagers. Today's youth are facing the reality that many of their friends, acquaintances, and even family members are using illegal drugs and alcohol. The sale, distribution, and possession of illegal drugs affect entire communities as innocent young people fall victim to senseless drug-related violence and death.

No single agency or approach can solve all the problems associated with drug abuse. Every day local communities are being challenged to develop strategies to address the complex needs of young people who have become involved with illegal drugs and alcohol. This *Guide* will help those communities by describing promising programs, projects, and research that address the problem of juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse and directing them to sponsoring agencies and clearinghouses for further information.

THE WAR ON DRUGS

The Federal Government has made the war on drugs a high priority. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 mandated that increased attention be given to developing effective programs and methods to combat alcohol and drug abuse, prevent young people from becoming involved in gangs or drugs, and control the escalating problem of drugs. Programs and activities have been targeted for youth gangs, minorities, Native Americans, and others who are at risk, including their families and peers. The creation of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in 1988 demonstrated the commitment of the Federal Government to control the spread of illegal drugs. The Office has set a national agenda for addressing all facets of the drug problem, including prevention, treatment, control, enforcement, interdiction, and prosecution.

Practitioners and policymakers are better equipped to address problems associated with alcohol and drug abuse because of Federal grants to States and communities, federally funded research programs, specialized training and technical assistance, and innovative community-based services and programs.

The 1990 Annual High School Survey, conducted by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, indicates that these efforts have had an impact. The survey shows a significant decrease in the use of cocaine by high school students, with less than 2 percent of the students reporting cocaine usage. Other findings are less encouraging. The survey also found that 57 percent of high school students use alcohol. In 1991, the Department of Health and Human Services inspector general's office conducted a national study on the patterns of alcohol use and found that 8 million junior and senior high school students use alcohol weekly.

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention recognizes that making a significant impact on drug and alcohol abuse requires substantial investment. Established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Coordinating Council is composed of representatives of 17 statutory and 11 voluntarily participating agencies (see figure 1 on page xv). The Council focuses on issues affecting young people and their families and provides a forum for Federal agencies to share information, discuss issues, and collaborate on projects.

The Council recognizes that addressing the problem of juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse is a major challenge for communities across the Nation. The severity of the problem, coupled with an often fragmented response, poses serious problems for both professionals and policymakers. In response to this challenge, the Coordinating Council developed this Guide, which will be useful to States and local communities that are responsible for dealing with juvenile alcohol and drug abuse.

USING THIS GUIDE

Juvenile Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: A Guide to Federal Initiatives for Prevention, Treatment, and Control is a comprehensive resource tool on the problem of alcohol and other substance abuse among juveniles. It describes programs designed to increase public awareness of the problem, provide education and training to young people as well as their families, teachers, and other adults who work with this population, and improve the ability of juvenile justice and human service agencies to combat drug abuse.

The *Guide* is a jointly funded collaborative publication of the Coordinating Council, which focuses specifically on a population that is often overlooked. It contains information about juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse prevention activities of several Federal agencies. For easy access to this information, the *Guide* contains the names, addresses, and phone numbers of persons to contact for each program.

The *Guide* is organized as follows: Chapter 1 describes promising programs, projects, and research relating to juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse. Chapter 2 focuses on available curriculums, training, and technical assistance. Chapter 3 describes relevant publications. Information given in these chapters is organized by primary focus: prevention, treatment, or control. Chapter 4 describes national clearinghouses that offer information on research, programs, and publications and clearinghouses that provide services to hundreds of Federal agency grantees. Chapter 5 describes the member agencies of the Coordinating Council and their mission, goals, and priorities. A detailed table of contents lists the names of programs in each chapter, and three comprehensive indexes list programs by title, target audience, and sponsoring agency.

To keep the *Guide* manageable, each member agency of the Council was asked to select 10 promising programs for publication. As a result, many worthwhile programs could not be included. Since Coordinating Council agencies support additional programs and provide other services than those indicated here, please contact them directly to learn more about other programs that address juvenile alcohol and drug abuse as well as other issues related to youth.

Definitions

Though individual projects and their agencies share an overall goal, the method of approach and target population most likely differ. Few programs fall neatly into a single category. Instead, many programs overlap in their focus on prevention, treatment, or control. Terms used to describe individual programs are defined below:

Juvenile—Each Coordinating Council agency uses the term *juvenile* somewhat differently. Some define a juvenile as anyone age 18 or under, while others include youth through age 21. In the *Guide*, the term juvenile encompasses the definitions of all participating agencies.

Alcohol and Other Drug Use—Many terms have been used to define a juvenile's abuse of drugs and other harmful substances, including substance abuse, illegal drug use, and alcohol abuse. Some are narrowly focused and define only a portion of the problem. In recent years, a more encompassing phrase has become predominant—alcohol and other drug use. The *Guide* focuses on Federal initiatives that address both alcohol and other drug use by juveniles.

Prevention—Prevention pertains to activities designed to prevent the use of alcohol and drugs by providing programs and increasing opportunities for positive and law-abiding behavior. Prevention programs work with three groups of juveniles:

- Youth who do not use alcohol or other drugs but who may be at risk of doing so. The goal is to reduce the potential for use through educational and self-help programs.
- Youth who are early users of alcohol and other drugs. The goal is to prevent continued involvement through early detection and screening.
- Youth who have abused alcohol and other drugs for some time. For this group, the goal is to prevent further involvement through rehabilitation, treatment, and support.

Prevention programs promote knowledge and skills needed by juveniles to refrain from abusing alcohol and other drugs. They inform youth and their families about the dangers of such usage. They research factors that lead to alcohol and other drug abuse.

Prevention initiatives highlighted in the *Guide* include grassroots programs; alternative educational, vocational, and recreational opportunities; State and local demonstration and consortium projects; and activities focusing on specific groups such as Native Americans and other minorities and youth who may be at risk of drug involvement.

Treatment—This term applies to programs and activities for juveniles who are already abusing alcohol and other drugs. Activities focus on ending the user's involvement in alcohol or drugs. Users may be casual, occasional, or regular. Juveniles may be living in the community or in an institution, secure facility, or other alternative placement. Treatment activities fall into two main categories:

- Highly structured individual therapy and counseling sessions, and
- Programs and support services to help the families of users.

Treatment activities include screening, testing, and other methods of early detection and intervention; therapeutic rehabilitative services; and research into the use of alcohol and other drugs and alternative methods of treatment.

Treatment activities described in the *Guide* include an alcohol and drug addiction program for American Indians that employs a holistic approach; treatment services for pregnant women and their children; and studies to identify factors, including drug abuse, that involve juveniles in crime and delinquency.

Control—The term *control* refers to efforts by law enforcement and community groups aimed at stopping the spread of alcohol and other drug use or imposing barriers to continued involvement and use, for example, by diverting youth to more productive activities. Control efforts may be targeted at the following groups:

- Youth who are regular users.
- Youth who are casually involved in drug or alcohol abuse.
- Youth who are not yet involved in drug or alcohol abuse.

Control initiatives featured in the *Guide* include projects that organize and empower community groups to control the spread of drug use and gang activities and research studies that examine delinquency and drug involvement to determine effective methods for controlling these behaviors.

The 1991 National Drug Control Strategy emphasizes the need for Federal, State, and local governments to cooperate as they work toward the prevention, treatment, and control of the drug problem in America. This *Guide* is an important step in fostering that cooperation.

We hope that the *Guide* will help citizens, community leaders, professionals, and policymakers to replicate successful programs and that the information contained in the *Guide* will enhance program coordination and, thereby, increase the impact of these programs and services on our nation's youth.

FIGURE 1
COORDINATING COUNCIL MEMBERS

Statutory Members

Attorney General of the United States, Chairman

Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Vice Chairman

Secretary, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Secretary, U.S. Department of Labor

Secretary, U.S. Department of Education

Secretary, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Director, Office of Community Services

Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (formerly Office of Drug Abuse Policy)

Director, ACTION

Director, Bureau of Prisons

Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Director, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

Commissioner, Administration on Children, Youth and Families

Director, Family and Youth Services Bureau (formerly Youth Development Bureau)

Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs

Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Director, National Institute of Justice

Nonstatutory Voluntary Participants

Administration for Native Americans

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

Community Relations Service

Drug Enforcement Administration

Environmental Protection Agency

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

National Institute on Drug Abuse

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention

Office for Victims of Crime

U.S. Department of Agriculture

U.S. Department of Commerce

Chapter 1

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PROMISING PROGRAMS

This chapter describes a wide variety of Federal programs and projects that show promise in fighting illegal drug use among juveniles, such as:

- Research studies to help us better understand why some youth become substance abusers and some do not.
- Demonstration projects that test new strategies for dealing with young people who are involved or are at risk of becoming involved with illegal drugs and alcohol.
- Prevention and treatment programs to help young people and their families.
- Cooperative efforts to combat juvenile involvement in drugs.

Each program synopsis identifies the major focus or goal of the program as well as the names, addresses, and phone numbers of persons to contact for more information. Programs that provide direct services to youth (that is, demonstration programs or individual projects) also identify the population served by the program.

This small sampling of programs sponsored by Federal agencies represents the most innovative in the field of alcohol and drug abuse today. Programs are highlighted here in the hope that all people working in the field of substance abuse—whether professional, policymaker, or private citizen—will find information to help them win the war on drugs in their communities.

Chapter 1

RESEARCH

ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL PREVENTION TRIAL

Researchers from Wake Forest University are conducting this longitudinal study to examine the effectiveness of three social-psychological prevention programs for students in grades seven and nine. Being compared are a program that emphasizes social influence resistance skills, a program that establishes conservative social norms, and a program that combines both approaches. Preliminary data indicate that the programs are achieving the desired results and are providing students with the skills to prevent drug involvement. The data indicate that normative education alone or in conjunction with peer pressure is more effective in preventing drug use than peer training alone.

Agency Contact:	Prevention Research Branch National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-1677

ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE AND HIGH-RISK SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Researchers from the State University of New York at Buffalo are investigating alcohol use in relation to high-risk sexual behaviors in a stratified random sample of adolescents. The research assesses high-risk behaviors, drinking motives, the perceived threat in social-sexual situations, and psychosocial and personality variables theoretically related to perceived threat. Preliminary findings show a correlation between alcohol use and sexual risktaking activities in casual relationships.

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ADOLESCENTS' RISK JUDGMENTS: ELICITATION AND EVALUATION

The goals of this project are to develop a method for assessing adolescents' perceptions of risk and to study how diverse groups of youth think about particular risks related to alcohol consumption and abuse. The study will provide data on adolescent perceptions of risks in comparison to those of adults. The project is being conducted by Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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A COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF DRUNK DRIVING IN TEENAGERS

This research program is investigating cognitions, attitudes, intentions, and other social-psychological variables that relate to drunk driving by high school youth. The conceptual framework of the study is based on a decision theory in which the youth who has been drinking must decide whether to drive. The research includes interviews, questionnaires, and other assessment strategies to measure the youth's perception about the amount of alcohol consumed. A major product of the research will be the development of classroom materials that deal with drunk driving by teens. This research is being conducted by the State University of New York at Albany.

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COMMUNITYWIDE PROGRAM TO PREVENT ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL ABUSE

This project delays the onset and reduces the prevalence of alcohol abuse among young adolescents by changing normative expectations through a multicomponent, communitywide program. This research is being conducted by the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, St. Paul.

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COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION RESEARCH IN DRUG ABUSE

This program encourages scientific study of multicomponent substance abuse prevention strategies implemented across several social systems (that is, schools, families, peer groups, residential neighborhoods, and workplaces) to determine their efficacy in preventing the onset of drug use and the development of dependent patterns of use. Studies use randomized controlled clinical trials or well-controlled quasi-experimental research designs. Individual studies focus on populations that are at high risk of drug use onset and progression, particularly populations living in communities in which drug distribution is a threat.

While studies supported through this program initially focus on the preadolescent through early adult years, some expand the research design to include additional life cycle stages during later phases of the study or in subsequent projects. Studies also assess questions related to subpopulations and communities that may be at high risk of drug use and related problems.

Projects are funded for up to 5 years. Both public and private, nonprofit and profitmaking organizations (such as universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, State or local governments, and some agencies in the Federal Government) are eligible for funding.

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COUNTERING PRESSURES RELATED TO ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL MISUSE

Researchers from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor are developing and testing models of antecedents of adolescent alcohol use and misuse. The resulting models are being used to develop, implement, and evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based social skills program for the prevention of adolescent alcohol abuse. Preliminary findings indicate that susceptibility to peer pressure, peer use, and peer approval of alcohol affects adolescent alcohol use. Parental approval has a significant effect on use but not misuse. Older siblings' use of alcohol has a direct effect on both use and misuse.

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DRINKING PRACTICES AND BEHAVIORAL RISKS FOR HIV TRANSMISSION

Conducted by Boston University, this research program explores the relationship of alcohol consumption to behavior that increases the risk of HIV exposure. The study uses a wide random digit-dial survey of 2,500 adults and 1,700 adolescents. In early comparisons, researchers found that more teens reported sexual intercourse in 1990 (66 percent) than in 1986 (55 percent). Of those reporting intercourse, approximately two-thirds indicated that it occurred after drinking, and two-thirds of the youth who reported intercourse after alcohol or drugs seldom or never used condoms.

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FAMILY FACTORS AND ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE

This study, conducted by the Research Institute on Alcoholism in Buffalo, New York, examines the family system—particularly the quality of marital relations, family life events, and family cohesion and adaptability—and relates these factors to parental socialization and drinking factors. Preliminary observations show a strong association between teen drinking, deviant behavior, and school misconduct. Single-parent families and low levels of parental support and monitoring are predictors of adolescent problem behavior.

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FIREARMS, VIOLENCE, AND AMERICAN YOUTH

The National Institute of Justice and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are cosponsoring this research project to expand a 1985 study, the Armed (Adult) Criminal in America. The study is intended to identify motives for and patterns of acquisition, ownership, and use of firearms by juveniles in two settings—those incarcerated in juvenile detention and correctional institutions, and students attending inner-city high schools. Data are being collected by means of group-administered, self-report surveys of approximately 1,000 offenders incarcerated in juvenile institutions in 5 sites and some 1,600 high school students in cities near the selected institutions. In addition to replicating firearms issues covered in the adult study, other problems—such as gang membership, drug dealing and use, ownership and use of automatic and semiautomatic weapons, and socialization of juveniles into the use of firearms—will be addressed.

Project findings will contribute to the control of gun abuse by juvenile offenders and to a reduction of gang violence, drug distribution, and weapon use in inner-city schools. The data also will assist local, State, and Federal legislators who are considering regulations and sanctions for juveniles who acquire, own, or use guns.

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MASSACHUSETTS 1987 SAFE ROADS ACT/ TRAFFIC SAFETY PROGRAM

Researchers from Boston University are comparing and evaluating several statewide community traffic safety programs. Programs include increased police enforcement, wider enforcement of seat belt laws, increased information to the student and general population, and education programs for providers and sellers of alcohol. Surveys of adolescents conducted in 1988 and 1989 in cities with traffic safety programs showed an increase from 61 to 73 percent of youth who understand that a drunk driver would have his or her license suspended prior to trial.

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NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON DRUG ABUSE

Begun in 1971, this national prevalence study is the single most important measure of drug abuse in the general population. The latest data available, covering 1990, include a detailed survey of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

The methodology is comparable in all of the surveys: respondents are interviewed in their homes by trained interviewers using self-administered answer sheets and standardized methods to maximize response validity. All data are confidential and anonymous. Respondents are randomly selected within age categories from a multistage area national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States, with the household population including more than 98 percent of the U.S. population. The sample size is increasing to allow the calculation of detailed estimates. The 1990 survey was expanded to oversample the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. For 1991 through 1993, the Household Survey will be expanded to oversample six large metropolitan areas yearly. Each year different metropolitan areas will be oversampled.

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OBSTACLES TO ENFORCEMENT OF YOUTH IMPAIRED DRIVERS

The goals of this research project are to increase understanding of problems related to the lack of arrest of juveniles for impaired driving and to develop programs to address these problems. Researchers are determining why youth—juveniles in particular—are arrested less frequently than adults for impaired driving by reviewing the literature; querying national organizations; and interviewing police officers, judges, parents, and young people. Researchers also will identify successful enforcement programs that address these issues. The initial 1-year data collection phase began in the winter of 1991. Based on the results of the research, technical assistance, training, or both will be made available to law enforcement agencies.

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PROGRAM OF RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES AND CORRELATES OF DELINQUENCY

The Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency unites three interdisciplinary teams of researchers to determine why some juveniles use drugs and become delinquent—especially serious and violent delinquents—while other juveniles from similar backgrounds do not. Past research indicates that many variables and risk factors correlate with delinquency and tend to increase the risk of later delinquent behavior. A wide range of risk factors faced by children between the ages of 6 and 17 will be assessed. The three research projects include: Progressions in Antisocial and Delinquent Child Behavior, A Panel Study of Reciprocal Causal Models of Delinquency, and A Longitudinal Multidisciplinary Study of Developmental Patterns. These collaborative efforts represent the single largest shared coordination and measurement approach ever undertaken in delinquency research. The three studies are being conducted by the State University of New York at Albany, the University of Colorado at Boulder, and the University of Pittsburgh.

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PROGRAM ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

This project is being funded by the National Institute of Justice and the MacArthur Foundation. One of the major goals of the study is to determine how antisocial and criminal conduct develop in the first decades of life. Researchers will examine risk indicators to see whether their appearance at an early age determines if an individual at a later age will become delinquent or engage in criminal behavior. Attention will be given to biological, behavioral, and community variables that influence antisocial conduct or promote prosocial behavior, especially among persons who are at high risk of delinquency.

The study will include infant, early childhood, and preadolescent study samples and will focus on a number of factors, including substance abuse, family structure, peer influence, and community measures that relate to the development of various forms of antisocial or prosocial behavior. The program will provide an understanding of the kinds of intervention that may be effective in preventing antisocial behaviors within the context of the developmental process.

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SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION INTERVENTION RESEARCH

The National Institute on Drug Abuse supports research of school-based drug abuse prevention strategies to determine their efficacy in preventing initiation and dependent patterns of drug use. Research efforts consist of both process and controlled outcome studies, examining the relationship between program theory and implementation in relation to changes in drug-related attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors.

Individual research projects are funded for up to 5 years. Both public and private, nonprofit and profitmaking organizations (such as universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, State and local governments, and some agencies in the Federal Government) are eligible for funds.

Projects funded through this initiative focus on elementary-school-aged children, preadolescents, and adolescents.

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SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN THE INNER CITY

This project, undertaken by the American Institutes for Research, studies promising approaches to the prevention of substance abuse among inner-city youth nationwide who live in high-risk environments. The goal is to learn more about how prevention programs operate and what characteristics explain their success. The result will be products that will enable professionals to implement programs in their own communities. The study is funded jointly by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the National Institute of Justice.

The major product from the study will be a handbook for local program developers and professionals. The handbook will profile each of 16 programs and describe its strengths, obstacles to development, recruitment practices, target population, setting, staffing, costs, and funding sources.

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TRANSITION OF SPECIAL POPULATIONS TO INTEGRATED POSTSECONDARY ENVIRONMENTS

The Secondary Education and Transitional Services for Youth with Disabilities Program funded 6 research projects to identify effective transitional services for youth age 16 through 21 who have disabilities. Projects concentrate on adjudicated youth with disabilities, youth who have severe emotional disturbances, or youth who have severe physical disabilities, including traumatic head injury.

At Colorado State University at Fort Collins, researchers are comparing supported employment services and entrepreneurial enterprises for youth with emotional disorders and examining the impact of these two vocational options on students after they leave school. TransCen, Inc., in Rockville, Maryland, is focusing on the assistive device requirements of youth who need computer accessibility, seating and mobility assessment, augmentative communication, and worksite modification. At the University of Kansas at Lawrence, researchers are identifying and analyzing variables that help or hinder the transition of students with severe emotional disturbance into general or less restrictive educational settings. The University of Hawaii at Honolulu is implementing curriculum and related strategies to improve the process of transition, case management, and conferencing. At Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City, researchers are using a controlled experimental design to evaluate the effectiveness of a supported employment program (based on the "place and train model") compared to a traditional sheltered workshop. In Washington, D.C., the Academy for Educational Development in cooperation with City Lights is studying three cohorts per year of youth who may be at high risk or are adjudicated with both a severe emotional disturbance and a substance abuse problem. This research is focusing on 16- through 21-year-old minority youth.

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URBAN AMERICAN INDIAN ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

Researchers from the University of Washington are collecting and analyzing longitudinal data on urban American Indian youth and their mothers or primary caretakers to ascertain the antecedents and consequences of alcohol and drug use in this population. A screening battery for early identification of alcohol problems and drug abuse among adolescent American Indians is being developed. To date, findings indicate that few urban Indian fifth and sixth graders have experience with alcohol but that 26 percent of the mothers and 37 percent of the fathers have a history of alcohol dependence. Rates among Indian parents also are high for treatment of alcohol dependence, depression, anxiety, and other problems.

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VICTIMIZATION OF JUVENILES AND YOUNG ADULTS

This project analyzes data based on large national samples of 13– to 19–year–olds from the National Youth Survey and the Monitoring the Future Survey. Attention is being given to criminal victimization; delinquency (including violence, theft, and drug or alcohol use); and activities involving school, peer group, and family. The analysis will identify individual, family, community, and institutional characteristics that lead youth toward or away from involvement in criminality, victimization, or both. The project findings should serve as a basis for developing policies to address various risk factors for delinquency and victimization, including drug and alcohol abuse.

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VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

This study examines the relationship between early child abuse and neglect and later violent criminal behavior. A sample of 2,100 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect from Marion County, Indiana, is being compared to a matched control group of 700 cases to determine the extent of later violent criminal behavior. In the followup study, interviews will be conducted with all persons with a criminal record (from both the test and control samples) and with 25 percent of persons from the residual who do not have criminal histories. This will permit an exploration of factors that may have protected nonoffenders from developing maladaptive behaviors. An examination of other negative consequences—such as depression, alcohol and drug problems, and other self-destructive behaviors—will be possible. The study will have significant implications for policymakers and professionals.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., METROPOLITAN AREA DRUG STUDY (DC*MADS)

The Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research is sponsoring this large-scale research study to collect and integrate data about the prevalence, incidence, correlates, and consequences of drug abuse in one metropolitan area. The 3–year project consists of 16 separate studies that focus on hard-to-reach populations, such as those who are homeless, transient, institutionalized, pregnant, have dropped out of school, are adult or juvenile offenders, or currently use drugs and may or may not be in treatment.

A second objective of DC*MADS is to develop reliable epidemiologic methods for collecting drug abuse data from hidden populations that can be used for subsequent research in other areas of the country. DC*MADS is expected to provide a foundation for future research about drug abuse among nonhousehold populations to supplement ongoing drug abuse surveys of household and high school senior populations. This project will be completed in fall 1992.

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STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

ASIAN PACIFIC YOUTH PROJECT

The Asian Pacific Youth Project is a consortium of youth service agencies seeking to provide services to previously unreached Asian Pacific American youth who belong to or are at risk of joining gangs and abusing drugs. Several organizations compose the consortium, including the Korean Youth Center, the Search to Involve Philippino Americans, the Indochinese Youth Center, the Asian Youth Center, and the Asian American Drug Abuse Program. The project provides educational services, primary prevention, parental training, family counseling, and training and consultation for professionals. The Asian Pacific Youth Project was funded from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program serves Asian and Pacific Islander youth in Los Angeles. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:

Glen Andres
Asian American Drug Abuse Program, Inc.
5318 South Crenshaw Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(213) 293-6284

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Community Partnership Demonstration Program grants demonstrate the effectiveness of providing long-term, multidisciplinary resources to help communities plan and implement coordinated, comprehensive, communitywide prevention systems. The program supports public and private partnerships among health, social services, housing, education, law enforcement, and other agencies. The program effects significant change in the policies and procedures of community agencies that will improve the availability, quality, and content of prevention programs. More than 250 communities have received Community Partnership grants lasting up to 5 years.

Population Served: This program serves total geographic communities composed of multicultural populations.

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COMMUNITY YOUTH ACTIVITIES DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Community Youth Activities Demonstration Grant Program is establishing and evaluating innovative prevention services for juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse. This grant program enables States to initiate prevention programs in communities with the greatest need for services among school-aged youth. The program encourages organizations to form partnerships.

Projects eligible for funding include local educational agencies, law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, community action agencies, local or State recreational departments, and business organizations in consultation with State and local health departments and community or mental health centers.

Applications for funds can only be made by State agencies. Grants are awarded to States for redistribution to individuals or entities on whose behalf funds were requested. To be eligible, the Governor must designate a State agency to receive an award and demonstrate effective linkages between this program and the Community Youth Activities Block Grant Program.

The program has six goals: (1) to reduce the level of alcohol and other drug use; (2) to increase cooperation among programs involved in alcohol and other drug abuse, juvenile justice, education, housing, employment, social welfare, and physical and mental health; (3) to develop self-sustaining programs that do not depend on Federal support; (4) to develop innovative prevention programs that are comprehensive, multifaceted, and coordinated; (5) to increase understanding of the complex issues related to alcohol and other drugs; and (6) to improve the state of the art of community prevention programming.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves youth under the age of 21 who live in the United States or its territories and are at risk of alcohol and other drug abuse.

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CONGRESS OF NATIONAL BLACK CHURCHES ANTI-DRUG ABUSE CAMPAIGN

Funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, this program is developing and implementing a national training and technical assistance program to increase public awareness of the problem of drug abuse and mobilize residents in the fight against it. The program is targeting both youth and their families. Sponsored by the Congress of National Black Churches, the program coordinates the efforts of black religious leaders, the Department of Justice, and other agencies in local communities.

The program works collectively with schools, social service agencies, citizen groups, private industry, and criminal justice agencies to design, test, and implement strategies to support youth and their families in the struggle to overcome and avoid drugs. The project is operating in 22 sites: Oakland and San Diego, California; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago and Evanston, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana; Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; Detroit, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Newark and Essex County, New Jersey; Jamaica/Queens, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Memphis, Tennessee; and Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston, Texas.

Population Served: This program serves at-risk minority youth and their families in 22 communities throughout the country.

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Program Contact:
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Congress of National Black Churches
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1025 Connecticut Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 371–1091

DENVER-AURORA YOUTH INITIATIVE

This community-based consortium addresses issues related to youth who are members of or are at risk of becoming members of gangs involved in illicit drug use. The program emphasizes prevention and early intervention with at-risk middle-school youth. The consortium also is creating strategies for fighting substance abuse among high-risk youth who are on parole or on probation from the juvenile justice system. The goal is to coordinate the work of various agencies, including the

Division of Youth Services; Division of Criminal Justice; Departments of Public Safety, Education, and Social Services; the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the Department of Health; and local community teams. The project uses a multifaceted community approach consisting of organizational development, youth development, and family support. The program began in FY 1989 and runs through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Asian, and Hispanic youth in the Denver, Colorado, area. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:
John Cisneros
Governor's Job Training Office
Youth Department
720 South Colorado Boulevard
Denver, CO 80222
(303) 758–5020

GANG COMMUNITY RECLAMATION PROJECT

This project is confronting the continued escalation of unlawful and violent gang activity in Los Angeles by preventing gang-related crime and treating gang offenders through intensive coordination of system and community-based resources. The Community Coordinating Council developed a comprehensive action plan and prepared demographic profiles of four target communities. The plan assessed community resources that were available and identified gang-drug hotspots. Additional activities included a community newsletter, career development job workshop, graffiti cleanup, drug-free march, sports program, civil abatement, parent training, school drug prevention program, and community-watch organization. The program's impact is currently being evaluated.

Population Served: This program focuses on youth involved in gang and drug activities in Los Angeles, California.

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(202) 307-1150

Program Contact: Robert L. Polakow
Los Angeles County Probation Department
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Downey, CA 90242
(213) 940-2842

GANG PREVENTION CONSORTIUM

The United Connecticut Action for Neighborhoods administers a consortium of five nonprofit community organizations that provide alternative activities for youth who live in high-risk environments and are susceptible to involvement in drug-related activities, gang membership, or both. The Gang Prevention Consortia project operates in three Connecticut cities: Hartford, New Britain, and New Haven.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black and Hispanic youth in Connecticut. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact: Alta Lash
United Connecticut Action for Neighborhoods
P.O. Box 6422
Hartford, CT 06106
(617) 725-4920

GANG PREVENTION PARTNERSHIP

In Arizona, this project sponsored by Pinal County Cities in Schools aims to train as many adults as possible to serve as mentors, positive role models, and advocates for youth who are at risk of social, academic, and job failure as well as youth who are involved in gangs or are at risk of becoming involved. A family resource center located at the middle schools is being established to serve as a focal point for training adult mentors, educating the community, and involving parents. The program began in FY 1989 and will run through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves Hispanic and American Indian youth in Pinal County, Arizona. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:
Charles Teegarden
Pinal County Cities in Schools
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Coolidge, AZ 85710
(602) 723–9339

HAWAII CONSORTIUM FOR YOUTH GANG DRUG PREVENTION

This Consortium is composed of public and private nonprofit agencies seeking to curtail the number of youth who join gangs. The Consortium provides youth with positive alternatives such as drop-in centers, organized sports, community-service projects, parent and family events, tutoring, counseling, and career workshops. Consortium members also provide a variety of substance abuse prevention activities. In the first year the program concentrated on four low-income neighborhoods in Oahu and planned to expand the program to the neighboring islands of Maui and Hawaii. The program began in FY 1989 and runs through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves Hawaiian and Pacific Islander youth. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:	Cynthia Cabot Hawaii Office of the Governor Office of Children and Youth P.O. Box 11207 Moiliili Station Honolulu, HA 96802 (808) 586-0110

HOPE IN PROGRESS

Hope in Progress (HIP) is a multifaceted consortium composed of city government agencies, county courts, and nonprofit agencies. The program provides education, social services, health care, counseling, recreation, and other activities to remedy some of the problems that lead to gang involvement. The goal of the project, which is operated by the Boston Community Schools and Recreation Centers, is to develop a case-management approach to slow gang recruitment in four Boston neighborhoods: Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, and Roxbury. The project targets minority youth between the ages of 10 and 14 who are involved with the juvenile justice system. The program is writing a curriculum on drug and alcohol prevention, teen violence, and life-skill development that will help youth identify options, make choices, and change attitudes and behavior patterns. HIP runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves youth in Boston, Massachusetts, who are black, Asian, or Hispanic. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:	Selena Respass Hope in Progress 1010 Massachusetts Avenue Boston, MA 02118 (617) 725-4920

MAYOR'S YOUTH GANG CONSORTIA

This comprehensive program in the city and county of San Francisco is helping to prevent children and youth from becoming involved in gangs and to redirect those who are already participating in gang activities. Instituted by a consortium of community organizations, volunteer agencies, and city departments, the program provides community-based street outreach and case management; gang education in schools and neighborhood centers; recreational and social activities; and training in communication, leadership, and gang negotiation. An independent team will evaluate the project to measure its impact. The program began in FY 1989 and runs through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Asian, and Hispanic youth in San Francisco. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:
Tom Mayfield
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San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 554–6556

PADRINOS DEL SOL

Luz Social Services heads a consortium of nonprofit human service and community agencies focusing on preventing and reducing youth participation in gangs that abuse drugs or engage in illicit drug-related activities. The goals of the project are to prevent the abuse of drugs by youth; inform gang members and their families about treatment and rehabilitation services; support local law enforcement agencies in their educational outreach programs; and coordinate agencies working in the fields of juvenile justice, education, employment, and social services. The project provides tutoring, mentoring, recreation, and cultural awareness activities. One program—youth boxing—has been particularly successful at engaging youth in lawful activities. A rites-of-passage program for Yaqui Indian youth also has been developed. Padrinos Del Sol runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves Hispanic and Yaqui Indian youth in Tucson, Arizona. To be eligible for services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:	Martha Castañeda Luz Social Services 40 West 28th Street Tucson, AZ 85710 (602) 623–3050

PROYECTO R.E.D.

The purpose of this project is to combat youth involvement in drug-related gangs by improving educational opportunities, providing healthy alternative activities, and instilling positive values. The project offers education for youth and their parents, peer outreach and counseling, recreational activities, and parent support. Prevention education is conducted in collaboration with police and school officials. The program has developed a training curriculum for the parents of schoolchildren. The consortium consists of 10 public and private agencies.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves Hispanic youth. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:	Ida M. Soto-Quinones Governor's Office of Dedicated Interwoven Resources Second and Third Floors 204 San Jose Street San Juan, PR 00901 (809) 724–1316

RURAL PARTNERSHIP

The Bonner-Campbell Development Center in Edwards, Mississippi, is testing a drug prevention partnership model that mobilizes religious institutions of all denominations in 10 rural communities in western Mississippi. Volunteers from four local colleges as well as the surrounding community are engaged in drug prevention education and positive developmental activities with at-risk youth. Volunteers work after school, on weekends, and during the summer. The four colleges are Alcorn State, Delta State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State. The communities targeted are Canton/Madison, Clarksdale, Cleveland, Edwards/Jackson, Granada, Greenville, Greenwood, Natchez/Brookhaven, Vicksburg, and Yazoo City.

Population Served: This program serves at-risk youth in rural communities in Mississippi.

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SAFE STREETS—YOUTH COMPONENT

Operated by the Pierce County government, SAFE STREETS is a community-based effort in Washington State to win the war against the drug abuse and violence that is perpetuated by gang members. Communities are organized block by block to identify gang members and eradicate drugs. The program consists of direct intervention and prevention and provides a broad array of educational and recreational services to youth. Groups organized by churches, businesses, and the media are developing and implementing anti-drug and anti-gang strategies within their areas of influence. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Hispanic, and Asian youth. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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STOCKTON YOUTH GANG AND DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

In California, the county of San Joaquin, Office of the District Attorney, operates a consortium of five community-based organizations and six public agencies to lead a community effort to prevent youth from becoming gang members. The project provides prevention workshops on the subject of gangs and drug abuse, recreational programs and alternative activities, treatment and counseling, and parent support groups. The program has developed a variety of school-based gang prevention curriculums such as "Positive Strokes for Little Folks," "I'm #1 Club," and "Building Awareness Through Schools." A crisis intervention team was established to help neighborhoods deal with gang violence. One consortium member, the school district, received a grant from the Administration on Children, Youth and Families to conduct a gang prevention program for female adolescents. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Asian, and Hispanic youth in Stockton, California. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact: Craig Wischhusen or Harold Crosby
Office of the District Attorney
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22 East Weber Avenue
Stockton, CA 95202
(209) 468-2400

TEAM FOR YOUTH

In Washington State, the Seattle Team for Youth operates a community-based consortium that offers comprehensive case management for youth who are involved in gangs or are at risk of becoming involved. The program refers young people to the appropriate support services to help them abide by the law and live positively. A major feature of the project is the direct collaboration of law enforcement officers, the juvenile justice system, and youth and human service agencies. Another unique feature is the values modification program, which helps youth change their destructive behavior to constructive behavior, thereby refocusing their lives. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Asian, and Hispanic youth in Seattle, Washington. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Sixth Floor
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YOUTH GANG AND DRUG PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM

The Chicago Commons Association established a community-based consortium to curb the number of young people who are involved in gangs and using or distributing drugs. The program focuses on 3 complementary initiatives: early intervention for 300 youth who are at risk of becoming involved in gangs, drugs, or both; comprehensive intervention targeting 200 youth who are currently involved in gangs; and community-based intervention activities to help residents mobilize and address the issues of gangs, drugs, and safety in their neighborhoods. The project sponsors late-night basketball leagues as a positive alternative to participating in gangs. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black and Hispanic youth in the Chicago area. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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YOUTH GANG CONSORTIUM

The City of Los Angeles Community Development Agency operates the Youth Gang Consortium to provide comprehensive case-management services to youth who are at risk of becoming involved in gangs, drugs, or both. The program targets young people between the ages 11 and 14 who reside in 5 public housing developments in Los Angeles. The program provides case management, service referral, nonviolent conflict mediation, group counseling, and education. Service centers are located onsite in each public housing development. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black, Asian, and Hispanic youth in Los Angeles, California. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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(202) 245–0054

Program Contact:
Diana Nave
Los Angeles Community Development Agency
215 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90014
(213) 485–8252

YOUTH GANG PROJECT

ASPIRA of Florida organized a consortium of community-based resources to prevent children and youth from becoming involved in gangs and to intervene in the lives of youth who are already involved. To redirect the lives of youth, the project uses after-school clubs to conduct substance abuse and crime prevention initiatives such as counseling, peer support, recreational activities, educational assessments, and tutoring. In addition, ASPIRA is working closely with the Fort Lauderdale Police Department to develop a service-delivery network for students and adults in Broward County. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves Hispanic youth in Florida. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:
Raul Martinez
ASPIRA of Florida
3650 North Miami Avenue
Miami, FL 33137
(305) 576–1512

YOUTH GANG PROJECT, KENSINGTON ACTION NOW

The Youth Gang Project uses a three–pronged approach to empower and organize residents to take back the streets from gangs and drug dealers. Innovative prevention and deterrence activities form the basis of this community-based approach, which includes youth drug treatment and education, community meetings, protests, and vigils. The project also coordinates anti-drug activities with local law enforcement and human service agencies. The program runs from FY 1989 through FY 1992.

Population Served: This program predominantly serves black youth in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To be eligible for program services, youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Program Contact:

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3034 Frankford Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19134
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FAMILY AND PEER INVOLVEMENT

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION THROUGH HEALTHY ALTERNATIVES, COMPLETION OF DIFFICULT GOALS, AND INTRODUCTION TO THE BUSINESS WORLD

Eight years ago the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior, Chippewa Tribal Council, adopted a strong prevention philosophy concentrating on preadolescent youth in Wisconsin. The three-pronged approach uses the Tribal Community Hall to provide culturally relevant activities such as drumming, dancing, sweat lodges, and presentations by spiritual leaders; opportunities for out-of-school achievement and community recognition; and development of a strong work ethic by inculcating business skills. A key element of the program is the creation of a youth-operated business together with the CHALLENGE program, which focuses on building self-esteem.

The program emphasizes parental involvement in the different approaches and uses tribal staff to help meet project objectives. The program stresses the importance of extending tribal hall schedules to ensure that low-income youth have an opportunity to participate.

Population Served: The program serves American Indian youth and their families in Wisconsin.

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Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245–7727

Program Contact:
Lawrence Guth
Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians
P.O. Box 529
Bayfield, WI 54814
(715) 779–5805

COMMUNITIES USING A SCIENCE-BASED ALCOHOL CURRICULUM FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Designed by the American Indian Science and Engineering Society, this program is developing an innovative science-based family and community education program to help American Indians combat alcohol problems. The project incorporates science-based alcohol education for youth with an emphasis on prevention, intervention, and community development. Traditional, culturally relevant activities are also included.

The objectives of the program are to identify the need for alcohol education in Indian communities; identify effective alcohol education materials, including films, games, and software; organize educational materials by content (prevention or intervention) and focus (individual, family, or community); provide additional information on genetics, biochemistry, and culture; and create an integrated training package based on community development and culture.

The project also is adapting a Teaching Science-Based Alcohol Curriculum for American Indians for use with families and communities. The curriculum will help to address the problem of alcohol in Indian communities by strengthening the link between the family and school.

Population Served: This project serves American Indian youth and their families in Colorado.

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(202) 245–7714

Program Contact:
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American Indian Science and Engineering Society
Suite 1506
1085 14th Street
Boulder, CO 80301–7309
(303) 492–8658

EFFECTIVE PARENTING STRATEGIES FOR FAMILIES OF HIGH-RISK YOUTH

This program targets delinquency and drug abuse by providing community agencies with information on family-strengthening programs for children and youth who live in high-risk environments. This is accomplished by identifying, assessing, and communicating information about family-oriented programs that reduce delinquency and drug use or decrease the risk factors associated with it. The program consists of two major activities: identifying and assessing selected programs and developing technical assistance materials for juvenile justice professionals.

A literature review and comprehensive assessment report have been completed. Workshops are being planned to train agency staff and administrators who work with youth in high-risk environments in effective program techniques and strategies.

Population Served: This nationwide program is targeted to agencies that serve youth and families who live in high-risk environments.

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Provider Contact:

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University of Utah
302 Park Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84112
(801) 581-4861

Peter R. Schneider, Ph.D.
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Suite 900E
7315 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814
(301) 951-4233

THE HEALING GENERATION'S JOURNEY TO THE YEAR 2000

The major focus of this project is to involve American Indian and Alaska Native youth in their respective tribal governments by using peer role models in positions of leadership. As a result of this project, a number of local Tribal Youth Councils have negotiated successfully for the participation of youth in their tribal governments. Youth are challenged to make a positive difference in their homes, communities, schools, tribes, State, and Nation.

The United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY) promotes use of the American Indian/Alaska Native GRAD NIGHT materials, a chemical-free approach to graduation and other school celebrations that the organization adapted. In addition, UNITY coordinates the annual American Indian and Alaska Native Youth Day, which is held annually on the last Wednesday of September.

UNITY has conducted two major youth conferences addressing the positive goals developed for American Indian and Alaska Native youth from now to the year 2000. The National Indian Youth Agenda, the Healing Generation's Journey to the Year 2000, encompasses 12 interrelated paths to the year 2000.

Population Served: This program serves American Indian youth in Oklahoma and Alaska Native youth.

Agency Contact:

Sharon McCully
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Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs
Room 344-F
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Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-6546

Program Contact: J.R. Cook
Executive Director
UNITY
P.O. Box 25042
Oklahoma City, OK 73125
(405) 424-3010

INTERVENTION STRATEGIES FOR INTERGENERATIONAL GANG FAMILIES

The Family and Youth Services Bureau awarded seven grants to support the development and implementation of model projects that examine the role of the family in youth gang activities. Grants were awarded to projects that proposed to identify factors that contribute to intergenerational gang participation and develop prevention and intervention models that take these factors into consideration. Models being developed will focus on family education, empowerment, and involvement.

Grants were awarded in FY 1990 for a maximum of $150,000 per year for 2 years, with a possible noncompetitive third year of funding.

Population Served: These projects serve families in which one or more members have been involved in gangs. To be eligible for program services, families and youth must be involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

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Family and Youth Services Bureau
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Washington, DC 20201
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NATIVE AMERICAN SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

The Indian Center, Inc., of Lincoln, Nebraska, is working with 175 families in a bicultural family systems model. The program provides bicultural competency skills training, holistic social services, and cultural activities.

The program concentrates on balancing traditional (circular) and industrial (linear) lifestyles as models for Indian families living in urban areas. Substance-free cultural activities and training are provided, accompanied with a manual and video documentary that facilitate program model replication in other urban Indian centers.

The goals of the program are to decrease substance abuse among target families, increase families' knowledge of the effects of substance abuse, enable target families to become more assertive, and teach bicultural competency skills. These goals are accomplished through the development of contracts with participating families.

The Indian Center has compiled statistics about its population. These statistics reveal that 54 percent of the Indian youth studied first started using alcohol in junior high school, compared to 23 percent nationwide. By the age of 12, 19 percent of the users had tried alcohol, and 26 percent had tried drugs. Native Americans were the second most likely to use alcohol and other substances, representing 3 percent of all alcohol- and drug-related crimes in Nebraska. However, they represented only 1 percent of the total population.

Population Served: The population served by this program is Indian children and families in Nebraska.

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Program Contact:
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Director
Indian Center, Inc.
1100 Military Road
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 474–5231

PREVENTION OF CHEMICAL ABUSE AMONG NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH AND FAMILIES

This project, operated by the Native American Services of Erie and Niagara Counties in New York, uses a systematic approach to primary prevention to reduce the risk of chemical dependency among local Native American youth. Located in the Buffalo urban area, the project encompasses youth attending Public School 19, an American Indian magnet school within the Buffalo City School System, and their families.

The project consists of four components: a child education program, youth program, family assistance program, and school curriculum for grades K through 12. The child education program strengthens cultural identity and teaches the effects of chemical use and abuse. The youth program includes a health care curriculum on chemical abuse and an after-school program that provides an alternative to learning social skills on the street. The family assistance program prevents family disruption because of chemical abuse through effective use of natural and professional resources. A curriculum for grades K through 12 uses appropriate cultural content to create awareness and develop a positive lifestyle.

Population Served: The program serves Native American youth and their families in Erie and Niagara Counties, New York.

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Program Contact:
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Native American Community Service
1047 (R) Grant Street
P.O. Box 86
Buffalo, NY 14207
(716) 874–4990

PRINCIPLES OF PROPER LIVING AND LEARNING EXPERIENCE

To address alcohol and drug problems in the community and regain lost Indian culture, Sokagon Chippewa Community, Inc., is rebuilding traditional community values by developing the Principles of Proper Living. This project builds on studies that claim that Indian communities with strong Indian values have less alcohol and drug abuse.

The Sokagon Chippewa community in Crandon, Wisconsin, is developing the principles by reframing traditional beliefs and values so that they can be integrated into the social structure. The principles will become institutionalized through metamorphic teaching methods similar to those used in the past by tribal elders.

The project has developed an extremely active youth program and has received tremendous community support. The project is building self-esteem among young people and providing a culturally enriching experience for everyone.

Population Served: The population served by the program is the members of the Sokagon Chippewa Community.

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Program Contact: Judith Polar
Project Director
Sokagon Chippewa Community, Inc.
Route 1, Box 625
Crandon, WI 54520
(715) 478–3542/2604

REACHING AT-RISK YOUTH

COMMUNICATION COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

Communication Cooperative Agreements are demonstration grants that test specific alcohol and other drug prevention messages targeted to specific groups. The program develops, tests, and evaluates various anti–drug abuse messages that focus on youth living in high-risk environments. Because public information and education play an important role in helping to change community norms about alcohol and other drug use, these communication strategies are designed to provide information; build awareness; develop skills; and motivate and mobilize parents, youth, and community leaders. Grants last 1, 2, or 3 years.

Population Served: These demonstration grants serve high-risk youth and youth in high-risk environments in communities across the country.

Agency Contact: Joan White Quinlan
Division of Communication Programs
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II, Room 9–03
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–0373

DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM FOR MODEL PROJECTS FOR PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN AND THEIR INFANTS

These demonstration grants support the development and implementation of innovative service-delivery programs. Programs are designed to involve multiple organizations in delivering comprehensive services for substance-abusing pregnant and postpartum women and their infants; increase the availability of prevention, early intervention, and treatment services for this population; decrease the use of alcohol and other drugs among pregnant and postpartum women; improve birth outcomes; and reduce the severity of impairment among children born to substance-using women.

Programs funded average $250,000 each for 3 to 5 years. The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention announces the availability of funds three times each year.

Population Served: Projects serve potential or current substance-using pregnant and postpartum women and their infants across the country.

Agency Contact: Bernard McColgan
Division of Demonstrations and Evaluation
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II, Room 9B03
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Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–4564

DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG HIGH-RISK YOUTH

These demonstration grants support the development and evaluation of innovative service programs and activities. These programs aim to decrease the incidence of drug and alcohol use among youth who live in high-risk environments and reduce the risk factors associated with them; increase the self-protective mechanisms of high-risk youth, their families, and their communities; coordinate the activities of prevention-oriented groups at all levels; increase the availability of prevention and treatment services for this population; and promote the rehabilitation of youth now using alcohol and other drugs.

Programs are funded for 3 to 5 years for an average of $250,000. Funding availability is announced three times each year. Final reports are required, and some projects are asked to participate in cross-site evaluations.

Population Served: Projects are aimed at youth living in high-risk environments across the country.

Agency Contact:

Stephen Gardner
Division of Demonstrations and Evaluation
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II, Room 9B03
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Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-0353

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs receives funds from the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which are distributed according to a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Education. Funds are distributed to 180 schools to provide early intervention, prevention, and education activities for students, including classroom presentations, peer group activities, and student-sponsored community awareness and training programs.

Population Served: This program serves youth in schools across the country funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Agency Contact:

Sharon Lynn
Acting Chief
Branch of Elementary and Secondary Education
Office of Indian Education Programs
Bureau of Indian Affairs
MS 3530 MIB Code 521
1849 C Street NW.
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 219-1129

INDIAN CHILDREN'S ALCOHOL-DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Sponsored by the Seattle, Washington, Indian Health Board, this comprehensive prevention project targets elementary school-aged children and their families. The project incorporates traditional Indian beliefs and values. Its aim is to reduce the likelihood that young Indian children will abuse alcohol and other substances and to strengthen the Indian family. Specific objectives include developing and distributing a prevention curriculum, sponsoring cultural and social activities, increasing children's survival skills, and supporting an Indian Foster Grandparent, Big Brother, and Big Sister family program.

A traditional, age-specific prevention curriculum as well as other materials are being printed for distribution. The project serves as a demonstration project that can be replicated in other Indian communities nationwide.

Population Served: This program serves American Indian elementary-school-aged children and their families in Seattle, Washington.

Agency Contact:

Bob Kreidler
Administration for Native Americans
Region X
Mail Stop RX-34
2201 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 553-0992

Program Contact:

Ralph Forquera
Executive Director
Seattle Indian Health Board
P.O. Box 3364
Seattle, WA 98114
(206) 324-9360

NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN ON AT-RISK YOUTH

The National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth is based on the principle of accountability—that is, youth are accountable for their behavior, and families and communities are responsible for investing time and effort in helping youth who are at high risk of using illegal drugs. The multimedia campaign uses television, radio, newspapers, and magazines to heighten public awareness and strengthen public attitudes about the importance of addressing the needs of youth living in high-risk environments. Media campaigns encourage individuals and public and private agencies to commit resources in an organized and coordinated manner to prevent high-risk youth from becoming involved in illegal drugs and crime. Videos and public service announcements are available from the National School Safety Center.

Population Served: This nationwide program focuses on youth living in high-risk environments.

Agency Contact:

Donni LeBoeuf
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Research and Program Development Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-0586

Program Contact: Ron Stephens
National School Safety Center
Suite 290
4165 Thousand Oaks Boulevard
Westlake Village, CA 91362
(805) 373–9977

NATIONAL VOLUNTARY YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATION

In recent years ACTION has provided demonstration grants to a number of national volunteer youth-serving organizations to test innovative ways of using adult and youth volunteers, provide drug prevention education, and organize alternate activities. Programs have been conducted by Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Just Say No International, Inc., Girls Scouts of the U.S.A., Inc., and Camp Fire, Inc. Each organization has incorporated a drug prevention component into its clubs or troops, most of which are located in inner-city communities and public housing sites. In south Texas the Girl Scouts are developing bilingual programs. Resource information and technical assistance from the national organizations will enable affiliates to replicate programs nationwide.

Population Served: This program serves youth who live in high-risk environments across the country.

Agency Contact: David Gurr
Program Demonstration and Development Division
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1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606–4857

NATIONAL YOUTH SPORTS PROGRAM

This project provides economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 10 and 16 the opportunity to improve their physical fitness and learn self-respect through participation in a program of sports instruction and competition in more than 150 colleges and universities nationwide. In addition, the program provides counseling in alcohol and drug abuse prevention, nutrition, study practices, math and science enrichment, education and career opportunities, and job responsibilities. Each enrollee receives a free medical examination and a daily meal and snack that fulfills USDA minimum requirements. More than 60,000 youngsters participate in the program each year.

Operated under the auspices of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, this program is completing its final year of a 3–year pilot demonstration to operate a year-round program in 60 colleges and universities with emphasis on drug education and prevention activities.

Population Served: This program serves economically disadvantaged youth across the country who are between the ages of 10 and 16.

Program Contact:
Ed Thiebe
National Collegiate Athletic Association
6201 College Boulevard
Overland Park, KS 66211–2422
(913) 339–1906

Agency Contact:
Margaret Washnitzer
Division of Community Demonstration Programs
Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW.
Washington, DC 20447
(202) 401–2333

PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

This $3.15–million, 3–year demonstration grant program establishes programs that will develop community-based prevention services for youth nationwide. The program offers a wide range of youth services and activities—all focusing on expanding opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Components include: physical fitness, sports skill instruction, and competition, and educational programs on the topics of drug and alcohol abuse, nutrition, health, job responsibilities, career opportunities, and higher education. A national prevention program model will be developed, implemented, and evaluated.

Seven national organizations participate in this initiative, which is sponsored by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention. Organizations include the American Medical Student Association Foundation, National Youth Sports Coaches Association, National Head Start Association Foundation, National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Service Organizations, National Parent's Resource Institute of Drug Education, National Council on Alcoholism and Other Dependencies, and National Asian Pacific American Families Against Abuse.

Population Served: The program serves youth across the country who have run away or are homeless, live in a low-income neighborhood, have dropped out of school, become pregnant, were abused, or attempted suicide.

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Division of Community Prevention and Training
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Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–0369

REACHING AT-RISK YOUTH IN PUBLIC HOUSING

This program, operated by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America (BGCA), is expanding the number of clubs in public housing sites. BGCA initiated a demonstration program to research and assess Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing, design a prototype program to reach at-risk youth, and develop a manual for replication in other sites. The program uses FBI Drug Demand Coordinators to help establish more clubs to implement drug prevention programs in public housing.

In conjunction with FBI representatives, club directors, and program staff, BGCA developed a training program to prepare Drug Demand Coordinators to work with local clubs to prevent drugs in public housing and establish more Boys and Girls Clubs. BGCA provides technical assistance to the sites. Currently seven clubs are operating in Boston, Massachusetts; Columbia, South Carolina; Danville, Illinois; Montgomery, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; San Francisco, California; and Wilmington, Delaware.

This project was designated as 1 of 10 exemplary programs for FY 1990 by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, and the National Prevention Network.

Population Served: This project serves at-risk youth living in public housing in communities across the country.

Agency Contact: Leonard I. Johnson
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–1150

Program Contact: Errol Sewell
Field Service Director
Boys and Girls Clubs of America
771 First Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 351–5900

SUPER LEADERS OF THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA

The Super Leaders program uses peer counseling to prevent teenage drug and alcohol abuse. The goal of the program is to train a core group of student leaders to resist the use of alcohol and drugs and develop techniques to influence their peers. The students then serve as role models and peer counselors at school and help other students resist alcohol and drug use.

Super Leaders operates in three phases. In phase 1, a training session introduces parents and school personnel to the Super Leaders concept and familiarizes them with the elements of a 3- to 5-day training session for participating youth. In phase 2, youth are taken on a retreat, where they receive intensive training about the pressures of adolescence, methods of drug prevention, and techniques for peer counseling. They also receive information on AIDS and drug and alcohol abuse. Students pledge to remain drug free and to influence others to do so when they return to school. Phase 3 is ongoing and takes place at school, where youth take the lead in developing schoolwide activities for their peers. Student leaders operate a "rap room," provide peer counseling, and work with local elementary and junior high schools to prevent inappropriate behavior by younger children. Professional athletes also participate in the program as role models.

After a core group of trained youngsters with leadership ability is developed, these youngsters become active participants in the community. Because of Super Leaders' success in schools in Washington, D.C., the program was expanded to three high schools in Prince Georges County, Maryland.

Population Served: The program serves youth in selected schools and feeder schools who are at risk of drug or alcohol involvement in the Washington metropolitan area.

Agency Contact:

Lois Brown
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Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
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(202) 307–0598

Program Contact:

Sally Schwartz
Program Director
Super Leaders of the Washington Metropolitan Area, Inc.
2127 G Street NW.
Washington, DC 20052
(202) 223–3749

URBAN HOUSING INITIATIVE

ACTION provides demonstration grants to organizations to develop innovative drug prevention projects in public housing neighborhoods. Public and private nonprofit agencies—including community-based organizations—that provide services to youth in public housing are encouraged to expand existing projects or develop new ones. Youth and adult volunteers provide drug prevention education and related activities for program participants. Special emphasis is placed on recruiting volunteers, especially parents, who live in the community served. Each project includes education on the harmful consequences of illegal drug use along with positive alternatives such as training in peer pressure resistance, mentoring, tutoring, and recreational and cultural activities. In 1991, ACTION awarded almost 60 demonstration grants.

Population Served: This program serves youth who live in high-risk public housing environments across the country.

Agency Contact:
Willa Rawls Dumas
Program Demonstration and Development Division
ACTION
1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606–4857

YOUTH GANG PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AIMED SPECIFICALLY AT ADOLESCENT FEMALES

The Family and Youth Services Bureau awarded seven grants to support projects that work with adolescent females and their families to prevent them from becoming involved in gangs. These intervention projects focus on issues such as the lack of positive female roles models in the community, barriers to the fulfillment of parental roles, discrimination resulting from the traditional role of females in the community, physical abuse and violence within the family, family substance abuse, differing family structures, traditional family gang involvement, and ethnic and cultural differences. Grants were awarded in FY 1990 for a maximum of $150,000 per year for 2 years, with a possible noncompetitive third year of funding.

Population Served: This program serves adolescent females in communities across the country who are involved in or at risk of participating in gang activities.

Agency Contact:
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Family and Youth Services Bureau
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Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245–0054

SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION

COUNSELOR TRAINING GRANTS PROGRAM

This new grant program, funded at $3.3 million in FY 1991, provides financial assistance to State education agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit agencies. Funding is used to establish or expand programs that train counselors, social workers, psychologists, or nurses to provide drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools. Funds are awarded for a maximum of 2 years. State education agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit agencies are eligible.

Population Served: The program targets counselors, social workers, psychologists, and nurses nationwide who will provide drug abuse prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools.

Agency Contact:
William Mattocks
Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
Room 2123
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202–6439
(202) 401–1258

DEMONSTRATION GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

This program, funded at $5 million for FY 1991, supports research-based demonstration projects in drug and alcohol abuse prevention. Projects funded through this program target elementary and secondary school students. Only institutions of higher education may receive awards under this program. Projects are funded for a maximum of 3 years.

Population Served: This program targets elementary and secondary school students nationwide.

Agency Contact:
Seledia Shephard
Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
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400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202–6439
(202) 401–1258

EMERGENCY GRANTS PROGRAM

The Emergency Grants Program is a new FY 1991 discretionary grant program that provides $24.3 million to local educational agencies that demonstrate a significant need for additional assistance to combat drug and alcohol use. Agencies compete for funds to support a comprehensive range of services such as education, counseling, school security, after-school care, programs for parents, community outreach, and alternative programs for students with a history of alcohol and other drug abuse. Grants range from $100,000 to $1 million for up to 2 years. Only local educational agencies may compete for grants.

Population Served: The population served is students enrolled at recipient local educational agencies nationwide.

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Washington, DC 20202-6439
(202) 401-1258

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES GRANTS PROGRAM

Funded for $5 million in FY 1991, this discretionary grant program supports the development and implementation of model prevention programs that disseminate information, provide technical assistance, and develop curriculums for drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention. Projects are funded for a maximum of 2 years. Only State education agencies, local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, or nonprofit organizations are eligible to receive awards.

Population Served: Grants target elementary and secondary school students nationwide.

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Gail Beaumont
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(202) 401-1258

HANDICAPPED INITIATIVE

Conventional alcohol and other drug education in both the classroom and the media frequently bypasses the handicapped community, a population that is difficult to reach because of the lack of appropriate drug education materials. To address this problem, ACTION is providing grants for program and material development to Fairbanks Hospital in Indianapolis, Indiana; the Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York; the Substance Abuse Task Force in Johnston, Rhode Island; and the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Approaches used include training sensory-impaired youth and adult volunteers to present drug prevention information to their peers; establishing a drug prevention task force to implement prevention and education activities; recruiting nonhandicapped youth and adult volunteers to involve handicapped youth in communitywide drug prevention activities and services; and creating a network of trained volunteers to present drug prevention workshops to hearing-impaired students in secondary schools.

Population Served: This program serves handicapped youth across the country.

Agency Contact:
Calvin T. Dawson
Program Demonstration and Development Division
ACTION
1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20525
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INNOVATIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE EDUCATION GRANTS

Funded for $2 million in FY 1991, Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Grants authorize the training of educators. Training focuses on the effect of alcohol use and alcoholism on families, particularly on the children of alcoholics. Public or private organizations, institutions, and agencies are eligible for awards.

Population Served: The nationwide program serves primarily students in grades five through eight and the teachers and other educators who serve that population.

Agency Contact:
Madeline Bosma
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U.S. Department of Education
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Washington, DC 20202–6439
(202) 401–1258

PREVENTION GRANTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Department of Education supports a series of prevention programs for institutions of higher education. Prevention grants support the development and implementation of drug education and prevention programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education.

The Institution-Wide Program supports comprehensive activities to prevent or eliminate students' use of illegal drugs and alcohol. These programs include training students, faculty, and staff in drug abuse education and prevention. The National College Student Network Program provides funds to institutions of higher education to develop, implement, and improve drug abuse education programs for students enrolled in institutions of higher education. The Special Focus Program Competition: Specific Approaches to Prevention Projects provides funds to consortia of higher education to develop or improve specific approaches to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. Recipients of these grants are eligible for additional funding to analyze and distribute the designs, policies, and results of their projects through this initiative.

Population Served: This program serves students in institutions of higher education nationwide.

Agency Contact:

Ron Bucknam
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education
U.S. Department of Education
Room 3100, ROB-3
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202–5175
(202) 708–5750

SCHOOL PERSONNEL TRAINING GRANTS

The School Personnel Training Grants program, funded at $20 million in FY 1991, provides financial assistance to State education agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education. Funds are used to establish, expand, or enhance programs that train elementary and secondary school personnel in drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention. State education agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education are eligible to receive funds. Grants are awarded for up to 2 years.

Population Served: This nationwide grants program serves school personnel at the elementary and secondary school level.

Agency Contact: Ethel Jackson
Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
Room 2123
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202-6439
(202) 401-1258

STATE AND LOCAL GRANT PROGRAM

The State and Local Grant Program is the Department of Education's largest drug prevention initiative. Funded at $497.7 million in FY 1991, this program makes grants to States on the basis of school-aged population and Chapter 1 funding.

Each State's allocation is divided between the State education agency and the Office of the Governor. Education agencies must allot at least 90 percent of their award to local education agencies to improve their anti-drug abuse instruction, prevention initiatives, early intervention programs, and referral services. The Governor's award provides financial support for drug prevention efforts to parent groups, community-based organizations, and other public and private nonprofit agencies. At least 42.5 percent of funds awarded to the Governors must be used for programs benefiting youth who live in high-risk environments. Only States are eligible to receive awards, which are available on July 1 of each fiscal year. State education agencies and Governor's designees have 27 months following July 1 to obligate funds. The Department of Education maintains a list of State contacts for the program.

Population Served: This nationwide program serves school-aged youth, school personnel, parents, and other members of the community.

Agency Contact: Michelle Padilla
Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities
Room 2123
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202-6439
(202) 401-1599

STUDENTS MOBILIZED AGAINST DRUGS

The Students Mobilized Against Drugs (SMAD) project is jointly funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the U.S. Department of Education to provide training and technical assistance to student-initiated anti-drug projects in 20 schools (5 junior and middle schools and 15 elementary schools). Each school's core student committee plans the program, while an adult teacher or staff member coordinates. Students learn decisionmaking skills to help them determine which approaches will work best in their school. Students, teachers, and peers are all trained in the most promising student-initiated programs in the country, some of which involve community service, inservice prevention training, and cross-age instruction.

In FY 1990, SMAD sponsored a 2–day summer camp in which students produced a videotape about SMAD programs for use in recruiting schools. A coordinator was hired to expand the program. A training conference was conducted for teachers, administrators, students, and resource persons from all 20 schools, with approximately 100 persons participating. Currently a curriculum for a student leadership training program is being developed.

Population Served: This program serves students, teachers, administrators, and resource persons in communities across the country.

Agency Contact:
Travis Cain
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Special Emphasis Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–5914

Provider Contact:
Terrence Modglin
National Crime Prevention Council
Second Floor
1700 K Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 393–7141

RESEARCH

NATIONAL DRUG AND ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT UNIT SURVEY

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey measures the location and scope of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities throughout the United States. The survey is a joint project of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

The survey provides information that will help State and local governments assess State and private treatment and prevention programs and identify unmet needs in programs targeted for specific populations such as youth. It is the only survey that includes both public and private programs. The survey describes type and scope of services, source of funding, and information on staffing. Findings are published on a yearly basis, with a directory of responding facilities produced at the conclusion of each survey.

Agency Contact:
Chief
Prevention Research Branch
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Rockwall II, Suite 615
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-1514

HIGH-RISK YOUTH

AMERICAN INDIAN EMERGENCY YOUTH SHELTERS

The Emergency Youth Shelters are tribally administered group foster homes or halfway houses that provide up to 30 days of emergency shelter for Indian youth who are alcohol or substance abusers or who have been arrested for offenses related to alcohol or substance abuse. Each shelter is required to meet licensing requirements for a group foster home or group care home as established by the tribe or the State, whichever is more stringent. Authorized by Public Law 99-570, approximately 30 Emergency Youth Shelters operate nationwide.

Population Served: This program serves Indian youth nationwide who are members of federally recognized tribes and who require shelter services because of their abuse of alcohol or other substances.

Agency Contact:

Nancy Evans
Division of Social Services
Bureau of Indian Affairs
MS-310-SIB
1951 Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20245
(202) 208-2850

IN-HOUSE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE PROGRAM

The goal of the program is to ensure that students are ready to learn while they are in the Job Corps and ready to work when they complete the program. The program emphasizes education and limited intervention (such as biochemical screening and counseling) to support abstinence from alcohol and other drugs. The program also emphasizes good health practices and compliance with alcohol and drug laws to reduce behavior problems and accidents that could result in loss of time and productivity or placement in the Job Corps. The program helps students who do not use alcohol or other drugs remain firm in their intent to abstain and helps users develop an action plan to support abstinence.

The program operates at 20 Job Corps centers and is being phased in at all centers. To determine eligibility, potential Job Corps students submit an application to outreach and screening contractors such as State employment security agencies, nonprofit organizations, or profitmaking organizations. Students identified as having an alcohol or drug problem are assessed for participation in the program. After acceptance into the Job Corps, referrals to this program are done through self-referral, self-reported history of abuse, positive drug screening, or staff referral. Participation lasts for up to 2 years. Following termination from the Job Corps, students are referred to services in the local community for continued assistance.

Population Served: The program serves disadvantaged youth and young adults nationwide who are in the Job Corps program, between the ages of 16 and 21, and in need of basic education, vocational training, and limited support to help them abstain from alcohol and other drug use.

Agency Contact:

Charles R. Hayman, MD
Medical Director
Office of Job Corps
U.S. Department of Labor
Room N4662
200 Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 535-0751

MODEL COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR ADOLESCENT/JUVENILE JUSTICE

This demonstration grant program helps States and communities to make model comprehensive drug abuse treatment programs available for adolescents with drug abuse problems who are at risk of committing or have committed juvenile offenses or crimes. The goals of the program are to improve the drug treatment outcomes for this population, reduce criminal behavior, and reduce the need for adolescents to interact with juvenile justice agencies.

Funding is used for two types of programs: treatment programs in correctional settings, and treatment for nonincarcerated youth (those on probation or parole). Therapeutic communities have been developed at seven Juvenile Reintegration Centers for the New Mexico Youth Authority. Funds support community-based services at four New Jersey Department of Corrections juvenile centers that provide medical, mental health, and family support services. Finally, treatment options are being expanded for the Colorado Division of Youth Services through coordination of juvenile court and corrections services, screening and assessment, and joint staff training.

Population Served: This program serves youth in communities across the country who are at risk of committing or have committed a delinquent act and who have drug abuse problems.

Agency Contact: Christine Chen
Office for Treatment Improvement
Rockwall II, 10th Floor
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-9665

PAYS HIGH SCHOOL

PAYS High School serves the needs of disadvantaged persons and contributes to the local economy. Using a holistic approach, PAYS exceeded its goal of graduating one-third of San Angelo, Texas, dropouts by graduating almost half of its 118 reenrollees. Persons enrolled in the PAYS program face many barriers—many have limited or no English-speaking skills or are underachievers, substance abusers, learning disabled, teen parents, over age, adjudicated, or abused. All PAYS graduates are either working, attending a vocational or secondary school, or serving in the military.

PAYS High School owes its success to the extensive collaboration of many groups. These include the Concho Valley Private Industry Council, San Angelo Independent School District, Texas Department of Commerce, Council of Governments, Department of Human Resources, Johnson and Johnson, Levi Strauss, Barry's Manufacturing, Shannon Medical Center, local doctors, Women-Infants-Children programs, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Al-Anon Alateens, and the Department of Labor. The San Angelo Independent School District contributed land and other resources for the construction of PAYS High School. The district continues to absorb the direct and administrative costs of health insurance, worker compensation, and teacher salaries. A local pediatrician provides free medical care, and women's organizations donate time and baby supplies.

Population Served: PAYS High School serves high school dropouts in San Angelo, Texas.

Agency Contact:

Jim Wiggins
U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 535–0533

Program Contact:

Bob Weaver
PAYS High School
P.O. Box 60050
San Angelo, TX 76906
(915) 944–9666

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

DRUG TESTING OF JUVENILE DETAINEES TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK YOUTH

Four hundred youth entering a regional detention center in Tampa, Florida, are being studied to determine their mental health, pattern of offending, and use of alcohol and drugs. Youth voluntarily gave urine specimens when they entered the program. Followup data is being collected at 6, 12, and 18 months using interviews, urinalysis, and official records. The goals of the study are to identify relationships between substance abuse and criminality and to develop effective means of matching youth characteristics with early intervention strategies.

Agency Contact:

Dr. Bernard Gropper
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–0647

DRUG TESTING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

This grant is supporting research that is providing both confidential self-report and urinalysis test data on the level of drug use among juvenile arrestees in Maricopa County, Arizona. Drug use by juvenile arrestees will be evaluated using oral interviews and urinalysis testing. The procedures established by the Drug Use Forecasting program of the National Institute of Justice for interviewing and testing will be followed. The major difference will be that all juvenile arrestees—rather than a sample—will be tested. Juveniles who test positive for drug use will be referred for counseling and treatment.

This grant also is supporting research to construct a data base that will enable researchers to study a cohort of juvenile offenders over time. This will make it possible to investigate the outcomes of services received by many juveniles during their involvement with the criminal justice system.

Agency Contact:
Marilyn Moses
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-6205

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

NATIVE AMERICAN REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION

With funding from the Indian Health Service, this program administers holistic treatment for alcohol and drug addiction to adult Indian patients and their families—especially children—in Gresham, Oregon. While intensive treatment and counseling help the patient focus on ways to avoid further substance abuse, family members are also counseled on ways to resume an alcohol- and drug-free life. The program strives to ensure that children stay in public school. Counselors receive guidance on Indian cultural issues from a cultural advisory board.

Approximately 30 parents and their children are currently being treated. Services are provided for 60 days to minimize the impact on the patient's spouse and children. While commitment to treatment is voluntary, in some instances treatment is suggested by either a tribal court judge or health care agent of the Indian Health Service.

Arrangements for housing and employment in the Portland, Oregon, metropolitan area are provided for patients who do not wish to return to the reservation immediately. Case workers provide support to patients and their families after patients return to the reservation. All services are free.

Population Served: This program serves Pacific Northwest Indian tribes. Indians who are eligible for Indian Health Service treatment, including but not limited to members of federally recognized Indian tribes and their immediate families, are eligible for this program.

Agency Contact:
Chief
Division of Social Services
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Mail Stop 310, SIB
1849 C Street NW.
Washington, DC 20240–4001
(202) 208–2835

Program Contact:
Nadine Baker
Native American Rehabilitation Association
1022 NW. Division
Gresham, OR 97030
(503) 669–7889

TRADITIONAL HEALING PROJECT FOR ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

The Kodiak Area Native Association believes that cultural heritage and identity play an essential role in the overall health of the community and in residents' resistance to alcohol and drug abuse. The development of traditional support systems to prevent alcohol and substance abuse and rebuild cultural traditions to serve as barriers to alcohol and substance abuse are key elements of this 3–year project.

The project supports the successes gained through the Four Worlds Project among the Alkai Lake Band of Indians in British Columbia. It also builds on the remarkable success that occurred in the tiny village of Akiok on Kodiak Island where a rate of 100 percent alcoholism was reduced to a rate of 85 percent sobriety. One of the key factors responsible for this change was the healing of the community—a renaissance of cultural activities that had a positive effect on people of all ages.

Population Served: This program serves Alaska Natives in Kodiak, Alaska.

Agency Contact:
Bob Kreidler
Administration for Native Americans
Region X
Mail Stop RX–34
2201 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 553–0992

Program Contact:

Gary Aranson
President
Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Street
Kodiak, AK 99615
(907) 486-5725

RESEARCH

CRIMINAL CAREERS AND CRIME CONTROL

This study reanalyzes data collected by the Gluecks for their 25-year prospective study of juvenile and adult criminal behavior. Data were obtained on social, psychological, and biological factors; changes in salient life events; patterns of criminal careers as measured by official records and personal interviews; and official criminal justice interventions. The study examines the fundamental parameters of criminal careers and the effectiveness of various crime control policies. The goals of the study are to identify key factors influencing delinquency and criminality, including substance abuse, and to assess the effectiveness of intervention and control strategies.

Agency Contact:

Winnie Reed
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-0649

CRIMINAL CAREERS: CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

This study investigates the criminal careers of offenders, with special emphasis on violent offenders with a history of substance abuse. A large data base containing information on 4,146 young adult offenders who were committed to the California Youth Authority in 1964 and 1965 is the foundation of the research. The followup covers a 20-year period.

The research will apply event-history analysis to model the relationship between temporal patterns of violent criminal offenses and behavioral and psychological variables associated with substance abuse. The study will test the hypothesis that patterns in violent offending vary as a function of level of substance abuse and related psychological variables.

Another study will use data from the California Psychological Inventory to measure concepts such as self-control, dominance, responsibility, and flexibility, which are built into a personality-theory of behavior. Offender classifications based on this personality model are expected to be useful in dealing with the violent criminal offender.

Agency Contact: Dr. Ernst Wenk
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–2952

DEVELOPMENTAL MODELS OF YOUNG ADULT CRIMINALITY

The objectives of this research are to estimate individual probabilities for starting, continuing, or suspending criminal activity by young male offenders age 12 to 23; identify the characteristics of young adults who need intervention; and provide information about intervention strategies. Approximately 500 young adults interviewed in 1982 and 1983 will be reinterviewed. Interviewers will obtain data on family, school, work, and community as well as information about an individual's mental health, including a record of substance abuse. Official criminal history data will be updated to include 1988 and 1989. Preliminary causal models will be developed and assessed. The final report will detail project results and provide useful information on the design of intervention programs for specific types of juveniles.

Agency Contact: Dr. Richard Laymon
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–0645

HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR SURVEY (MONITORING THE FUTURE SURVEY)

Initiated in 1975 through a grant to the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, this large-scale epidemiological survey of drug abuse is based on a probability sample of public and private high school seniors in the contiguous United States. The measures and procedures have been standardized and applied consistently to the data collected since 1975. Through a longitudinal study of a subsample of each class, maturational factors associated with drug abuse are monitored. Because this survey excludes dropouts or absentees on the day of the survey, it may result in conservative estimates of drug abuse in the senior-class age group. However, the stability of the survey provides excellent data for monitoring changes in attitudes about drugs. The survey followup provides drug abuse information following high school graduation.

For the survey conducted in the spring 1990–91 school year, students in grades 8 and 10 were also surveyed.

Agency Contact:
Jag Khalsa
Epidemiologic Research Branch
Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Rockwall II, Suite 615
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–2974

URINE TESTING FOR JUVENILE DETAINEES: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY, PHASE III, IDENTIFYING YOUTH AT HIGH RISK OF FUTURE DELINQUENCY AND DRUG USE

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute of Justice funded this study jointly to determine the usefulness of urine testing in identifying youth at risk of future drug use and delinquent behavior. This 3–year longitudinal research project in Tampa, Florida, examines the role of drugs in the lives of juvenile detainees, using the EMIT™ urinalysis procedure to screen for drugs. Researchers examined drug testing data in conjunction with information gained from criminal justice records and followed up with data collected from official justice records for 30 months. Research findings highlight the usefulness of urine testing for drug use (especially recent cocaine use) in identifying youth at high risk for future referrals to juvenile or criminal court for property offenses.

Personal interviews with the juveniles revealed information about self-reported delinquency, substance abuse, drug sales, mental health concerns, physical abuse, sexual exploitation, and medical problems. Researchers found that 47 percent of the juveniles were victims of emotional, physical, or sexual abuse or neglect. One of the most striking findings was the extent of the need for multiple treatments that frequently could not be addressed by community resources.

Reports and publications prepared from this research include a procedures manual for establishing and maintaining a screening-triage unit at a juvenile detention center, written protocols describing the screening-triage process, and a supplemental manual discussing the procedures for linking troubled youth and their families to community agencies.

Agency Contact:
Donni LeBoeuf
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Research and Program Development Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-0586

STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD PLANS

The Family and Youth Services Bureau awarded 12 grants to community groups to help them develop strategies addressing the problem of youth gangs. The projects emphasize grassroots participation in developing an action plan that addresses both the community's particular youth gang problem and the resources that can be used to solve the problem. Grantees organized broad coalitions within their communities that included neighborhood associations, churches, schools, civic organizations, law enforcement agencies, juvenile probation departments, businesses, and community-based nonprofit organizations.

In FY 1990 grantees received a maximum of $50,000 per year for 2 years.

Population Served: These grants are awarded to local communities across the country with a youth gang problem.

Agency Contact:
Maria Candamil
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau
Room 2428
330 C Street SW.
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-0054

EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES IN THE EXTENSION SERVICE NETWORK

The National 4–H Council used the study, Youth Drug and Alcohol Abuse: The Introduction of Effective Strategies Systemwide (funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), to design a program of its own. Called Effective Strategies in the Extension Service Network, the project was funded in FY 1990 and is a collaboration of the National 4–H Council and the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, and Transportation. The 18–month project provides a practical educational program for establishing joint community and neighborhood efforts to combat youth drug and alcohol abuse and impaired driving. Using the training curriculum developed in the original study, the project will train 20 Extension Service professionals and juvenile court judges or their counterparts in 20 communities in 5 States to implement programs that assess and respond to juvenile drug abuse problems.

Population Served: The project serves Extension Service agencies in communities across the country.

Agency Contact:

Sharon L. Cantelon
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Special Emphasis Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–0668

Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
202) 366–2724

Provider Contact:

Julie Grieb
National 4–H Council
7100 Connecticut Avenue
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
(301) 961–2862

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EDUCATION

FETAL ALCOHOL SYNDROME COMMUNITY EDUCATION KIT

The prevention of fetal alcohol syndrome is a major concern among health service organizations nationwide. The California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc., an organization advocating proper health care for the growing American Indian population in California, developed a fetal alcohol syndrome education kit. The kit contains 17 parts, including a training resource manual, a poster, fact sheets, brochures, bumper stickers, and bookmarkers. The manual includes a glossary, bibliography, and teaching and resource guide for health professionals and other presenters. Techniques for approaching women at risk are discussed. The information is applicable to all American cultures and ethnic groups.

Population Served: This program serves Indian youth and families in California.

Agency Contact: Bob Kreidler
Administration for Native Americans
Region X
Mail Stop RX-34
2201 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98121
(202) 553-0992

Program Contact: Pepper Terry
California Urban Indian Health Council, Inc.
801 Broadway
Sacramento, CA 95818
(916) 444-2990

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Chapter 2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This chapter describes the Federal training and technical assistance providers, programs, and curriculums focusing on the prevention, treatment, and control of alcohol and other drugs. These programs are designed for people working in various parts of the juvenile justice and human service system, including law enforcement, juvenile and criminal adjudication, corrections, and education. Some programs target specific groups of people such as tribal police, Job Corps staff, high school students, youth who live in high-risk environments, and recipients of Federal grants.

Each entry in the *Guide* describes the type of assistance provided, target audience, eligibility, costs, availability, and the names of the provider and sponsoring agency. In addition, certificates or continuing education credits that are available following completion of the training programs listed in this chapter are indicated.

Please take advantage of the many opportunities that await you in these pages—to update your skills, develop new ones, and expand your options. The ideas contained here will help you to be more responsive in helping young people solve the complex problems they face today.

Chapter 2

ASSISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION (DARE)

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides training to BIA and tribal police officers on the DARE copyrighted curriculum. The training is designed to teach children how to say no to alcohol and drugs by building self-esteem and self-confidence. In addition, technical assistance and consultation are provided on request to DARE officers by the Arizona Regional Training Center.

Target Audience: This training program serves BIA and tribal police officers who serve American Indian communities.

Eligibility: Training is limited to members of the BIA or tribal police departments. Trainees must be nominated and sponsored by their local police department.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: A DARE certificate is issued by the DARE Arizona Regional Training Center. The certificate is subject to revocation in the event of misconduct.

Costs: Training costs are borne by sponsoring departments. While in training at the Indian Police Academy in Marana, Arizona, all trainee officers must be separated from their families for an uninterrupted 14–day period.

Availability: For information, contact the representatives listed below.

Provider Contact:
John Pope
Director
Drug Abuse Resistance Education
Arizona Regional Training Center
3110 North 19th Avenue
Suite 290
Phoenix, AZ 85015
(602) 223–2544

Agency Contact:
Director
Indian Police Academy
Pinal Air Park
Building 18
Marana, AZ 85653
(602) 670–5406 or FTS (800) 762–5406

DRUG ABUSE RESISTANCE EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program provides training to law enforcement officers who are assigned full-time to teach drug abuse resistance education in classrooms in grades K through 12. DARE officers are assigned up to five schools per semester and make visits to each school at least once a week to teach the DARE curriculum. The curriculum emphasizes self-esteem, taking responsibility for one's own behavior, and saying "no" to drug experimentation.

DARE is administered in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, as well as parts of Europe, where it is taught by the Department of Defense. Nearly 10,000 law enforcement officers have been trained to teach DARE. Five regional training centers—located in Arizona, California, Illinois, North Carolina, and Virginia—provide training for police officers and educational personnel and monitor State programs for adherence to the DARE curriculum. DARE State training centers are accredited by the regional centers. Training centers in Illinois and North Carolina are developing a DARE parent program that teaches parents how to help their children resist the pressure to use drugs.

The DARE curriculum is available in Braille and Spanish. DARE is being taught to hearing-impaired and other students with special needs. Approximately 5 million students received DARE training during the 1991–92 school year.

A two–part program, "An Invitation to Project DARE" and "Implementing Project DARE," is used to teach DARE at the regional training centers and in the classroom.

Target Audience: This training is designed for law enforcement officers.

Eligibility: Training is directed to law enforcement officers and police departments.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: A DARE certificate is issued following completion of the DARE training curriculum.

Costs: Training costs are borne by sponsoring departments.

Availability: For information, contact the regional center representative nearest you.

Provider Contact:

Southwest Regional Training Center:	John Pope Captain Arizona Department of Public Safety (603) 223–2544
West Regional Training Center:	Walter W. Mitchell Commander City of Los Angeles Police Department (213) 485–3277

Midwest Regional Training Center:
William O'Sullivan
Captain
Illinois State Police Academy
(217) 782-1054

Southeast Regional Training Center:
Charles Dunn
Deputy Director
North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation
(919) 779-1400

Northeast Regional Training Center:
Wayne Oyler
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Virginia State Police Department
(804) 674-2238

Agency Contact:
Dorothy Everett
Program Manager
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514-5943

ASSISTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention provides technical assistance both onsite and offsite to grantees of the Community Partnership Demonstration Grant Program. The purpose of the assistance is to help grantees develop effective communitywide coalitions for the prevention of alcohol and other drug abuse. The program provides guidelines to help communities develop an effective prevention system.

Target Audience: Training is designed for Community Partnership grantees.

Eligibility: Assistance is provided for grantees of the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention Community Partnership program.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: None.

Costs: None.

Availability: Assistance is available on request to grantees of the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention Community Partnership program. Grantees may call (800) 367–6119 for general technical assistance or (800) 421–7750 for program evaluation assistance.

Provider Contact:
Margaret Gwaltney
Project Director
COSMOS Corporation
Suite 613
1735 Eye Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 728–3939

Carolyn Burkhardt
Project Director
The CDM Group, Inc.
Suite 1660
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, MD 20815
(301) 654–6740

Agency Contact:
Charlestine Fairley
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–9438

COMMUNITY PREVENTION ASSISTANCE SERVICES

This program provides training, technical assistance, and conference support to organizations and communities as they develop and expand their efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The program promotes the principles of effective prevention programming and encourages communities to adapt the principles to local circumstances. Assistance is provided on a wide range of topics including program planning, organization, management, and evaluation.

Target Audience: Training and technical assistance is available to professionals, organizations, government, and community groups involved in prevention.

Eligibility: Requests for assistance are screened to determine their appropriateness for assistance. Referrals also are made to clearinghouses as well as other Federal or State agencies and organizations as appropriate.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: None.

Costs: None.

Availability: Requests for technical assistance should be directed to the contacts listed below.

Provider Contact:

C. Wilson Kniseley
Program Manager
Westover Consultants, Inc.
820 First Street NE.
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 408–5556

Agency Contact:

Addie Key
Division of Community Prevention and Training
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–9438

COMMUNITY PREVENTION TRAINING

This 4–year, $27–million program provides an integrated, comprehensive array of prevention and intervention programs to assist communities in developing broad-based prevention systems. The program includes more than 60 course electives, 16 Community Partnership Institutes, and 15 culturally specific training institutes. The focus is on building comprehensive, communitywide prevention systems that change the conditions that have allowed alcohol and other drug abuse to take root in a particular neighborhood.

Training institutes for new grantees, followup workshops, and training focus on planning, team-building, and effective community prevention strategies. The purpose is to catalyze partnerships during their early 9 months of operation, help a nucleus of each community's team to develop an understanding of effective community prevention, and practice a planning process for participants to use in their own communities. Workshop topics include conflict resolution, negotiating strategies, and consensus building. The training emphasizes the ability of communities to teach one another using program advisors, curriculum development advisors, and presenters from other communities that are developing local partnerships.

Target Audience: Training is designed for new grantees of the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention. Workshops are aimed at professionals, volunteers, and other persons interested or involved in alcohol and drug prevention.

Eligibility: There are no special eligibility requirements.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Following the training, certificates of completion are provided to participants.

Costs: There are no fees for attendance. Participants are responsible for their own travel and lodging costs. Limited financial assistance is available.

Availability: For information about upcoming courses, contact Macro Systems, Inc., or the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Other Drug Information.

Provider Contact:
Joseph Motter
Macro Systems, Inc.
8630 Fenton Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 588-5484

Agency Contact:
Susan Hailman
Division of Community Prevention and Training
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-5276

FRAUDULENT I.D. PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to train providers and sellers of alcoholic beverages how to recognize false documents showing proof of age. The training is provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to prevent minors from purchasing alcoholic beverages.

Target Audience: This training is aimed at providers and sellers of alcoholic beverages.

Eligibility: There are no restrictions or eligibility requirements for participation.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates are available following completion of the course. No continuing education credits are available.

Costs: The cost of participating in this program is to be determined.

Availability: For information about availability, contact the agency representative identified below.

Agency Contact:
William Holden
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 266-2722

GANG AND DRUG POLICY TRAINING PROGRAM

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to law enforcement officers through the Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY) program. The Gang and Drug POLICY Training Program is the newest part of this law enforcement training program.

A 5–day seminar provides assistance to people working in all areas of the juvenile justice system who confront drug activity by gangs. The objective is to present to key policymakers a cooperative interagency process that leads to improved public and private gang prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies. Upon completion of the program, each team is able to (1) recognize the benefits of cooperation in developing an effective strategy to address gang and drug problems; (2) develop strategies and techniques for public and private interagency partnerships that deal with community gang and drug problems; (3) clarify and document legal roles, responsibilities, and other issues related to an interagency approach to gang and drug problems; and (4) develop or improve the responses to gang and drug issues through an effective interagency approach.

Target Audience: This training is designed for multidisciplinary teams of policymakers from key agencies who are involved in treating gang members or in preventing or suppressing gang activities.

Eligibility: Teams are selected for training based on demonstrated gang problems, drug problems, or both; commitment to attend; and willingness to participate in technical assistance and program evaluation. Teams of 8 to 10 persons must be composed of policymakers who work in the areas of law enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, probation, corrections, education, housing, social services, and related agencies of local government.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates of completion are provided following course completion.

Costs: Tuition, lodging, and course materials are provided through a grant by the Department of Justice. Transportation, meals, and incidental expenses are the responsibility of the participant or the participant's agency.

Availability: Training is provided approximately 10 times per year. Applications for training are to be submitted to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for approval by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Provider Contact: Director
National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training
Glynco, GA 31524
(912) 267–2345

Agency Contact: Ron Laney
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5940

IMPAIRED DRIVING ISSUES WORKSHOP

This 2-day workshop conducted by Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) examines technical and legal issues involved in impaired driving. One of the days is devoted entirely to youth issues such as zero tolerance and use-or-lose laws, adults providing alcoholic beverages to minors, enforcement of age-21 drinking laws, provisional license restrictions, use of false identification, school programs, and involving youth in MADD activities.

Target Audience: Training is aimed at members of MADD, police officers, program coordinators, judges, prosecutors, school officials, and other interested persons.

Eligibility: There are no restrictions or eligibility requirements for participation in the program.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates are available based on local sponsorship.

Costs: None.

Availability: For information, contact the representatives identified below.

Provider Contact: Anne Russell
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
511 East John Carpenter Freeway
Irving, TX 75062
(214) 744-6233

Agency Contact: Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-2724

NATIONAL CENTER FOR PERINATAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION

The center will serve as a national focal point for public policy development related to the prevention of alcohol and drug use by pregnant and postpartum women. The center will stimulate policy initiatives, distribute new research data, assess findings of programs serving this population, and provide training and technical assistance. To accomplish these objectives, the center will convene experts, conduct field assessments of data collection systems, exchange information on successful program strategies, and develop a national network of experts and professionals. The center will feature a "think tank" to identify issues in the prevention of maternal use of alcohol and other drugs. Approximately 60 community teams will participate in 5 days of training to help them build coalitions for perinatal alcohol and other drug abuse prevention.

Target Audience: Professionals, medical centers, grassroots organizations, and other agencies and groups involved in perinatal substance abuse prevention.

Eligibility: There are no special eligibility requirements to receive information. Community teams selected for onsite training are required to complete a needs assessment prior to selection for training.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: None.

Costs: None.

Availability: There is no charge for publications or other requests for information. Questions concerning training should be directed to the agency or provider contact.

Provider Contact:
Susanna Ginsburg
Lewin—ICF
National Center for Perinatal Substance Abuse Prevention
Suite 700
1090 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 842-8905

Agency Contact:
Milton Lee
Division of Demonstrations and Evaluation
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-0365

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SAFETY YOUTH COORDINATORS NETWORK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNORS HIGHWAY SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES

The National Association of Governors Highway Safety Representatives provides technical assistance to State highway safety youth program coordinators who are developing State programs systemwide. Assistance is provided through a national coordinator, a national clearinghouse, a newsletter, an annual national conference, and limited onsite technical assistance.

Target Audience: Youth traffic safety program coordinators, primarily at the State and regional levels, are the target audience.

Eligibility: There are no eligibility requirements or restrictions for this technical assistance.

Costs: None.

Availability: Requests for technical assistance should be made to the contacts listed below.

Provider Contact:
Renee Thompson
Project Director
National Highway Safety Youth Coordinators Network
1000 South Cherry Street
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 586–3871

Agency Contact:
Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366–2724

NATIONAL TRAINING SYSTEM

The National Training System (NTS), sponsored by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, assesses the needs of and develops training programs for a broad spectrum of individuals and organizations working in different segments of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and intervention. This includes the training needs of physicians and nurses as well as mental health workers, criminal justice professionals, and community leaders. Developed in cooperation with professional organizations, curriculum packages have been designed, pilot tested, and given back to the organizations for promotion and distribution. The NTS physicians' training has substantially increased assessment and early intervention skills and has prompted many doctors to teach these skills to others in their local communities.

Begun in 1990, the NTS State Training of Trainers program is now operating in 26 States. State, county, and local prevention professionals and volunteers are chosen by their State prevention coordinator to participate in this training. The 5–day curriculum is divided into 12 modules and covers subjects such as developing goals and objectives, evaluating training, and valuing cultural diversity. The focus of the program is integrating training into the State prevention system.

The NTS is comprised of additional components (Community Prevention Training and the National Volunteer Training Center), both of which are described in this *Guide*.

Target Audience: Training is offered to a broad spectrum of State and local professionals, agencies, and organizations involved in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention.

Eligibility: Participants in the State Training of Trainers program are chosen by their State prevention coordinator. For information about eligibility requirements for other training programs, contact Macro Systems, Inc.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Where applicable, continuing education credits are available through those professional organizations that sponsor the training.

Costs: There are no fees for training. Participants are responsible for their own travel and lodging costs. Limited financial assistance is available.

Availability: Questions about training should be directed to Macro Systems, Inc.

Provider Contact:
Louise Peloquin
NTS Manager
Macro Systems, Inc.
8630 Fenton Street
Silver Spring, MD 20910
(301) 588–5484

Agency Contact:
Steve Seitz
Division of Community Prevention and Training
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–5276

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER TRAINING CENTER

The National Volunteer Training Center provides a place where volunteers and volunteer organizations can learn about effective anti-drug strategies, participate in prevention training programs, and gain access to up-to-date information. The Center provides training to volunteers in operating and managing alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs and to community leaders in developing coalitions and partnerships. Eleven training programs are held monthly—one at the National Volunteer Training Center in Washington, D.C., and one in each of the 10 Health and Human Services regions. The training sessions are residential and are organized into three tracks: one for teams, one for individuals, and one for paid staff of alcohol and other drug abuse organizations.

Target Audience: Training is offered to individual and teams of volunteers and to leaders of volunteer organizations. Many workshops target special groups such as religious leaders, parents, and youth.

Eligibility: Contact the National Volunteer Training Center for the requirements of each training program.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Following the training, certificates of completion are provided to participants.

Costs: There are no fees for training. Participants are responsible for their own travel. Lodging costs are provided. Limited financial assistance is available.

Availability: Questions about training should be directed to the National Volunteer Training Center.

Provider Contact:
Donald McConnell
Director
National Volunteer Training Center
Ninth Floor
2800 Shirlington Road
Arlington, VA 22206
(703) 931-4144

Agency Contact:
Dennis Wynne
Division of Community Prevention and Training
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-5276

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FIELD

The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention provides technical assistance in the field of prevention services. The Office answers telephone inquiries concerning applications for two grant programs: High-Risk Youth, and Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Their Infants. In addition, the Office reviews concept papers submitted by prospective grantees and helps individuals and organizations write competitive applications.

Target Audience: Prospective recipients of grants from the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention are eligible for technical assistance.

Eligibility: Recipients and prospective recipients of grants from the Office for Substance Prevention are eligible for assistance.

Costs: None.

Availability: Requests for technical assistance should be directed to the contacts listed below.

Provider Contact: Robert H. Harrison
COSMOS Corporation
1735 Eye Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 728–3939

Agency Contact: Myles Doherty
Deputy Director
Division of Demonstration and Evaluation
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–9110

YOUTH GANG DRUG PREVENTION TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT

COSMOS Corporation provides training and technical assistance for organizations that deal with youth who are at risk of becoming involved in drugs, gangs, or both. Assistance and training focus on general administration and management, strategies for youth gang prevention and intervention, and program models. COSMOS has developed a bibliography on youth gangs and "best practices" materials. COSMOS assists three communities in developing gang prevention strategies through community forums, conducts a national conference for recipients of grants from the Family and Youth Services Bureau, and publishes proceedings from the conference.

Target Audience: The target audience is primarily recipients of Youth Gang Drug Prevention Grants from the Family and Youth Services Bureau. As time permits, staff address the needs of other organizations and communities.

Eligibility: Written applications for training or technical assistance must be submitted to the COSMOS project officer.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates or continuing education credits are not available through this training.

Costs/Financial Assistance Available: Training is provided free of charge.

Availability: Assistance is available to Youth Gang Drug Prevention grantees upon request.

Provider Contact:
Robert H. Harrison
COSMOS Corporation
1735 Eye Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 728-3939

Agency Contact:
Maria Candamil
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau
Room 2428
330 C Street SW.
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-0054

SCHOOL- AND EMPLOYMENT-BASED PREVENTION

JOB CORPS EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS OF ABUSE

The Department of Labor developed a competency-based training curriculum on alcohol and other drug abuse for the Job Corps program. The curriculum explains the skills that students will need when they enter the Job Corps; provides instructional materials and methods for developing specific skills; and identifies criteria to be used to measure competence, performance, and progress. The training program contains information about alcohol and other drug abuse, personal growth, skill development, and health. The course is available through the McKinney Job Corps Center.

Target Audience: This training is aimed at young people who participate in the Job Corps program.

Eligibility: There are no special eligibility requirements or restrictions.

Costs: The first copy of training materials is free.

Availability: Information and materials are available upon request.

Agency Contact:
U.S. Department of Labor
McKinney Job Corps Center
P.O. Box 750
McKinney, TX 75069
(214) 542–2623

REGIONAL CENTERS FOR DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

The Department of Education supports five regional centers for Drug-Free Schools and Communities that provide technical assistance and training in alcohol and other drug prevention issues and strategies. The centers perform four primary functions: (1) evaluate and communicate information about effective alcohol and other drug prevention programs, (2) help local education agencies and institutions of higher education to develop training programs for educational personnel, (3) help State education agencies to coordinate and strengthen alcohol and other drug use education and prevention programs, and (4) train school teams to assess and combat drug and alcohol abuse problems.

Target Audience: Training is aimed at school and community personnel who are involved in drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention.

Eligibility: State and local education agencies and institutions of higher education are eligible for training and technical assistance.

Costs: None.

Availability: For information, contact the appropriate regional center director or the agency contact listed below.

Provider Contact:

Midwest:
Maxine Womble
North Central Regional Educational Laboratory
(708) 571–4710

Northeast:
Gerald Edwards
Super Teams, Ltd.
(516) 589–7022

Southeast:
Nancy J. Cunningham
University of Louisville
(502) 588–0052

Southwest:
Mike Lowther
University of Oklahoma
(405) 234–7972

West:
Judy Johnson
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory
(503) 275–9480

Agency Contact:
Kimberly Light
Division of Drug-Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
Room 2123
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202–6439
(202) 401–1599

TEAMSPIRIT

TeamSpirit is a substance abuse prevention training program for high school youth. TeamSpirit's kickoff event is a summer leadership training conference for teen leaders, who represent their school or youth group, and their adult sponsors. During 4 days of intense interaction, each team develops an action plan for organizing at least two prevention activities during the coming school year. A community TeamSpirit Coordinator provides support to the teams as they carry out their plans and promotes joint activities to help teams maintain a common sense of purpose and identity.

Target Audience: This training program serves high school students.

Eligibility: Students and adults participating in the program must demonstrate the ability to interact with and influence peers.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates are dependent on the local sponsor.

Costs: The approximate cost per site is between $13,000 and $17,000.

Availability: For information, contact the representatives listed below.

Provider Contact:
Fran Hurtado
Mothers Against Drunk Driving
P.O. Box 541688
Dallas, TX 75354–1688
(214) 744–6233

Agency Contact:

Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366–2724

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT TRAINING PROJECT

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges provides training and technical assistance to ensure that court judges and other personnel receive proper training and to improve the efficiency of the Nation's juvenile and family court system. The objective of the program is to supplement the law school curriculum by informing judges of new developments in juvenile and family court case law, including options for treating and sentencing juvenile offenders and treating the growing epidemic of drug-impaired infants who are under court jurisdiction because they have been abused, neglected, or both. Training is offered through metropolitan, regional, or State sessions.

Target Audience: Recipients of this training and technical assistance include juvenile and family court personnel.

Eligibility: Juvenile and family court personnel are eligible for assistance.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: None.

Costs: None.

Availability: Requests for training and technical assistance should be directed to the contacts listed below.

Provider Contact:

Joey Andrews
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
University of Nevada at Reno
P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89524
(702) 784–1665

Agency Contact: James Gould
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5940

OFFENDER-BASED TREATMENT

TESTING FOR ILLEGAL DRUG USE IN JUVENILE DETENTION

The goals of this program are to develop a comprehensive drug identification, screening, and testing program and to create training curriculums for juvenile justice policymakers, administrators, and related personnel. To achieve these goals, the American Correctional Association completed a literature review of juvenile drug-testing programs, identified experts in the field, and conducted a workshop to discuss issues involving drug testing in juvenile corrections. To identify promising drug-testing programs, the association also distributed a questionnaire nationwide to more than 500 juvenile detention facilities. Based on the survey, the association conducted site visits to facilities with the most promising programs.

A policy and procedures manual and a prototype program manual for drug testing in detention facilities are being developed. The manual includes a step-by-step self-instruction section detailing the design, implementation, and staff-training requirements of a drug treatment program.

Target Audience: Training materials and manuals are designed for juvenile detention staff.

Eligibility: There are no eligibility requirements or restrictions for this material.

Costs: Costs have not been determined.

Availability: Requests for materials should be directed to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service/Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at (800) 851-3420 or (800) 638-8736.

Provider Contact: Lloyd Mixdorf
American Correctional Association
8025 Laurel Lakes Court
Laurel, MD 20707
(301) 206-5045

Agency Contact: Jeff Slowikowski
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Research and Program Development Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–5929

TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CURRICULUM FOR DRUG IDENTIFICATION, SCREENING, AND TESTING IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

This training and technical assistance project addresses illegal drug use among youth who live in a high-risk environment. The project expands on two previous initiatives, Drug Testing Guidelines for the Juvenile Justice System and Drug Identification Program/Recognition for Juvenile Probation and Aftercare, both sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The goal of the current project is to develop a comprehensive drug identification, screening, and testing training curriculum for juvenile justice professionals, administrators, and policymakers.

The Office will use this curriculum to improve juvenile justice agency intervention with youth who are at risk of developing drug and alcohol problems and who come under system supervision.

Target Audience: Juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, and administrators are the focus of this training.

Eligibility: The training will be available to juvenile justice system personnel. Specific training sites and participants are to be determined.

Costs: Costs have not been determined.

Availability: Requests for the training materials or curriculum should be directed to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service/Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at (800) 851–3420 or (800) 638–8736.

Provider Contact: Mickey M. Neel
American Probation and Parole Association
Council of State Governments
P.O. Box 11910 Iron Works Pike
Lexington, KY 40578
(606) 252–2291

Agency Contact:

Peter Freivalds
Program Manager
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5940

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE

ALCOHOL HIGHWAY SAFETY WORKSHOPS FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

This 2-day workshop is designed for judges who handle driving cases involving impaired juveniles. The workshop contains an overview of the problems associated with these types of driving cases, alternatives for disposition, enforcement relationships with the court, and the judge's role in the community. The workshop uses numerous resource persons in a highly interactive format.

Target Audience: Training is designed for judges who preside over driving cases involving impaired juveniles.

Eligibility: Individuals with authority to dispose of impaired driving cases are eligible.

Certificates/Continuing Education Credits: Certificates are available upon completion of the course. The availability of continuing education credits depends on location.

Costs: The cost for conducting the course is approximately $10,000.

Availability: For information, contact the agency representative listed below.

Provider Contact:

Catherine Lowe
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
(702) 784-4982

Agency Contact:

Jim Wright
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Room 5130
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-2724

PUBLICATIONS

Chapter 3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PUBLICATIONS

The publications described in this chapter will help individuals, organizations, communities, and special interest groups address the many problems associated with the prevention, intervention, and control of juvenile alcohol and drug use. These materials focus on different population groups, including juvenile offenders and other youth who live in high-risk environments, and describe effective prevention and intervention activities involving schools, families, and peers.

Several publications describe the results of research conducted on drug identification and testing programs that can be applied in other communities. Other publications discuss the use of State and local partnerships for preventing, reducing, and controlling juvenile alcohol and drug use. These materials can be obtained from individual agencies or from the national clearinghouses described in chapter 4.

The materials described in these pages are among the best available in the field today. Find the materials most relevant to you and your work—and contact individual agencies to learn about other materials that may be of interest to you.

Chapter 3

STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

"ARRESTING THE DEMAND FOR DRUGS: POLICE AND SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE"

This NIJ *Issues and Practices* report discusses two programs that use veteran police officers as instructors in drug prevention education. Programs in New York City and Los Angeles build students' self-esteem, teach decisionmaking skills, and provide students practice in resisting peer pressure to use drugs or engage in other negative behaviors. Key elements of the program and issues relating to development and implementation are discussed.

Author: William DeJong
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: November 1987
Number of Pages: 131

PREVENTION PLUS II: TOOLS FOR CREATING AND SUSTAINING A DRUG-FREE COMMUNITY

This series provides a framework for organizing or expanding community alcohol and other drug prevention activities for youth into a coordinated, complementary system. It is written for persons from the community who are serious about prevention and in a position to assist in organizing a community effort. Also available in this series are *Turning Awareness Into Action* and *What You Can Do About Drug Use in America*.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: Varies

TOOLS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION: YOUTH IMPAIRED DRIVING PROBLEM IDEAS

This manual describes general approaches and strategies for dealing with impaired driving among youth. The strategies are directed to the component parts of a community's "system," including schools, extra-curricular activities, the workplace, community-based services, and licensing and enforcement agencies. Strategies also focus on State and local changes in adjudication, supervision, and legislation to combat impaired driving among youth. In addition, a list is included of specific programs in each area with contact information and a community assessment tool.

Publisher: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 116

PROGRAM DESIGN AND EVALUATION

CULTURAL COMPETENCE FOR EVALUATORS WORKING WITH ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

This publication is intended to increase the cultural awareness and sensitivity of program evaluators, prevention professionals, and others who design and implement program evaluations for ethnic communities. The authors provide a conceptual framework, practical suggestions, and resources.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: Not available

"DRUG EDUCATION"

This study guide discusses various types of drug education programs as well as general issues that must be addressed by persons who design and implement drug education programs. "Drug Education" tells what is known about the impact of drug education programs and describes how to make these programs more effective. The guide can be used in conjunction with the corresponding NIJ *Crime File* videotape.

Author: Michael S. Goodstadt
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: 1988
Number of Pages: 4

LINKAGES FOR INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

In accordance with 25 USC 2416, the Secretary of the Interior publishes a newsletter, *Linkages for Indian Child Welfare Programs*, in cooperation with the Secretaries of Health and Human Services and Education to report on Indian alcohol and substance abuse projects and programs. Published quarterly, the newsletter reviews exemplary programs and tells how to obtain additional information about specific programs.

Publisher:	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Date of Publication:	Quarterly
Number of Pages:	Varies

SCHOOL-BASED PREVENTION

ALCOHOL PRACTICES, POLICIES, AND POTENTIALS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: A WHITE PAPER

This heavily researched monograph on alcohol and drinking problems among college students outlines a full range of policy, regulatory, and program responses that some colleges are using to reduce campus drinking problems.

Publisher:	Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication:	1991
Number of Pages:	76

THE AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE GRAD NIGHT

In 1988 a chemical-free approach to graduation and other school celebrations was launched in American Indian and Alaska Native schools. *GRAD NIGHT* consists of long-term, community-based prevention activities in which participants take responsibility for not using drugs or alcohol. Students, parents, school personnel, community and tribal leaders can use *GRAD NIGHT* to plan and carry out proms and other celebrations that are free of alcohol and other drug use. The objectives are to prevent deaths and injuries associated with drinking, driving, and drugs; establish a new tradition of substance-free celebrations; and raise community awareness that chemical-free youth functions have long-term benefits for the family, community, and tribe.

Authors: United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY), and the Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs
Publisher: Administration for Native Americans, Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: 60

DRUG PREVENTION CURRICULA: A GUIDE TO SELECTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

This publication describes what educators should look for when developing their own or adopting ready-made curriculum materials on drug prevention. The book identifies important lessons for students that should be part of any prevention-education sequence, including those developed by schools for their own use. The book also discusses specific cognitive and affective objectives and outlines the critical elements of a comprehensive, schoolwide program.

Publisher: Department of Education
Date of Publication: 1988
Number of Pages: 65

JOIN THE CELEBRATION

This resource guide for high school students and teachers describes ways to plan and implement Project Graduation, a program for substance-free graduation and prom activities that is being implemented in all 50 States. Funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the guide includes practical suggestions for planning and implementing substance-free celebrations as well as resources for young people to contact when planning these events. The guide complements "Steer Clear of Alcohol and Other Drugs," a resource guide for parents and communities.

Publisher: National Parent-Teacher Association
Date of Publication: 1987
Number of Pages: 30

LEARNING TO LIVE DRUG FREE: A CURRICULUM MODEL FOR PREVENTION

This curriculum model is for children and youth in grades K through 12. It provides lesson plans for each of four grade clusters, background for teachers, and suggestions for working with parents and the community to prevent young people from becoming involved in drugs.

Authors: Charles Flatter and Kathleen McCormack
Publisher: Department of Education
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 140

PREVENTION RESOURCE GUIDES

Prevention resource guides are designed for teachers, administrators, and program leaders who work with preschool children, elementary youth, secondary school students, and college youth. The guides contain facts and figures about alcohol and other drug prevention and describe selected journal articles, monographs, videotapes, curriculums, books, posters, and other resources for the four age groups.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1990/1991
Number of Pages: 15–32

"PROJECT DARE: TEACHING KIDS TO SAY NO TO DRUGS AND ALCOHOL"

This *Research in Action* report discusses Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), a model program designed to equip elementary and junior high school students with the skills that will enable them to resist peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol. The report includes lesson summaries, a description of how the project was developed by the Los Angeles Police Department, and an overview of training provided.

Author: William DeJong
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: 1986
Number of Pages: 4

SCHOOLS WITHOUT DRUGS

This volume offers a comprehensive 12-point plan for achieving schools without drugs through cooperation among parents, schools, students, and community groups and agencies. It offers guidelines for teaching drug prevention, setting policy, and enforcing laws and cites examples of effective school programs. An extensive resource section contains current information about specific drugs and their effects. Also available in Spanish.

Publisher: Department of Education
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: 96

"STEER CLEAR OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS"

Published as part of a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, this booklet suggests activity and program ideas for parents and community leaders to use to prevent teens from drinking or using drugs, including Project Graduation and a parent pledge. The booklet complements *Join the Celebration*, a resource and planning guide to help young people implement Project Graduation, a substance-free celebration.

Publisher: National Parent-Teacher Association
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 11

STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEMS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES: FACULTY MEMBERS' HANDBOOK

This handbook describes how faculty members can become involved in efforts to address drinking problems at colleges and universities. The book provides resources and tables on recent alcohol and other drug use by college students.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: Not available

"TAKING THE LEAD"

This educational package offers innovative ideas for students, school groups, and organizations wishing to organize safety projects. A teacher's manual and videotape are included. (Reference number DOT HS 807 422)

Publisher: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: 27

TEAMSPIRIT

A TeamSpirit brochure and manual are aimed at individuals, community groups, and organizations interested in implementing a TeamSpirit program. The brochure gives an overview of TeamSpirit. The manual contains step-by-step guidelines for conducting a student leadership training conference and followup prevention activities. It gives practical advice on budgeting, lists resources, provides timelines, and includes a sample conference curriculum. (Reference number DOT HS 807 527)

Author: Pacific Institute for Research and Development
Publisher: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 52

REACHING AT-RISK YOUTH

BREAKING NEW GROUND FOR YOUTH AT RISK: PROGRAM SUMMARIES

This technical report summarizes 130 demonstration grants that were funded by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention in 1987. These projects developed, tested, and evaluated approaches for working with youth in high-risk environments. Approaches involve prevention, intervention, and treatment programs as well as comprehensive communitywide projects.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 137

"JUVENILE DRUG ABUSE RESEARCH"

This *OJJDP Fact Sheet* describes a research program sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute of Justice to examine factors that influence a youngster's decision to use drugs. The study focuses on inner-city youth who live in a high-risk environment and the relationship between drug use and delinquent behavior. Four hundred high school students in Washington, D.C., were randomly selected for participation. Factors considered include type and frequency of drug use, contacts with the juvenile or criminal justice system, family and home environment, peer relationships and influences, circumstances surrounding first exposure to drugs, and student perceptions of school and community drug abuse intervention strategies.

Author: Verne L. Speirs
Publisher: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication: November 1988
Number of Pages: 2

PREVENTING ADOLESCENT DRUG USE: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

This monograph describes the complex world of adolescents, their families, the transitions that influence young people's development and behavior, and the factors that place them at risk for alcohol and other drug use and addiction. The book contains practical information about methods of identifying, reaching, retaining, and serving youth and the importance of early intervention.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 270

FAMILY AND PEER INVOLVEMENT

GROWING UP DRUG FREE: A PARENT'S GUIDE TO PREVENTION

This guide outlines what children at four key stages of development need to know about alcohol and other drugs and suggests family activities to reinforce a drug-free lifestyle. Parents learn how to communicate with their children, teach values, set and enforce rules, and work with the school and community in prevention efforts. Also available in Spanish.

Publisher: Department of Education
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 52

PARENT TRAINING IS PREVENTION

This book contains information to help communities identify and carry out programs on parenting. Chapters detail roles parents play in rearing children who are free of alcohol and other drug problems, highlight ethnic and cultural considerations, and give characteristics of effective prevention programs.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 184

PREVENTION RESOURCE GUIDE: CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS

About 6.6 million children under age 18 live with an alcoholic parent. This resource guide provides facts and figures that put in perspective the magnitude of the problem of alcoholism and its effect on the family.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 26

TURNING AWARENESS INTO ACTION: WHAT YOUR COMMUNITY CAN DO ABOUT DRUG USE IN AMERICA

Part of the Drug-Free Communities Series, this bilingual pamphlet is a comprehensive overview of drug use and what we can do about it. It is directed toward the individual—specifically toward parents—because change in the community needs to be reinforced by change at home.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 73

YOUTH ISSUES COMPENDIUM

Completed with assistance from a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, this *Compendium* by Mothers Against Drunk Driving describes major issues that affect drinking and driving among youth. These include zero tolerance and use-or-lose laws, education and prevention, enforcement of age–21 drinking laws, adults providing alcoholic beverages to minors, use of false identification, and marketing materials and prevention messages to youth. The *Compendium* includes sample testimony, press releases, and editorials.

Publisher: Mothers Against Drunk Driving
Date of Publication: 1990
Number of Pages: 150

RESEARCH

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION INTERVENTION RESEARCH: METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

This research monograph assesses the significance of methodological issues confronting drug abuse prevention research. Chapters cover theory testing, definition of the target audience, implementation research, experimental and quasi-experimental designs, modeling preventive effects, replication research, subject attrition, outcome measurement issues, validity of self-report measures, and technology transfer. Chapters review the methodological problem and offer possible technical approaches to address the concern.

Authors: Carl Leukefeld and William Bukoski
Publisher: National Institute on Drug Abuse
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 280

DRUG IDENTIFICATION AND TESTING

ADOLESCENT ASSESSMENT/REFERRAL SYSTEM MANUAL

This manual is a collection of materials for the assessment and treatment of 12- to 19-year-old youth with multiple problems associated with illicit drug use.

Publisher: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Date of Publication: 1991
Number of Pages: 98

"DRUG RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES: A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS"

This article in *NIJ Reports* describes the Drug Recognition Techniques Training program, which is sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Designed for juvenile intake staff, probation officers, and aftercare workers who have daily contact with juveniles, this training program teaches professionals how to identify youth who are under the influence of drugs, including alcohol, or who have recently used certain types of drugs. Training focuses on the physiological symptoms associated with seven drug categories. The author describes a 12-step process to determine the broad categories of drugs used and assign treatment and other services.

Author: Robert W. Sweet, Jr.
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: Summer 1990
Number of Pages: 4

"URINE TESTING OF DETAINED JUVENILES TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK YOUTH"

This NIJ *Research in Brief* presents the findings of a 3–year study of the role played by drugs in the events that brought 400 juveniles into contact with the justice system. Results indicate that the older the juveniles, the more likely they were to be involved with drugs. Persons who tested positive for cocaine were also more likely to be involved in drug sales and other crimes. The results underscore the need to intervene early to help delinquent youth deal with the problem of drugs.

Drug testing can be useful in identifying youth who are at high risk of using illicit drugs and committing crimes before they become enmeshed. Drug testing can also help persons who are in treatment to stay drug free.

Authors: Richard Dembo, Linda Williams, Eric Wish, and James Schmeidler
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: May 1990
Number of Pages: 8

STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

YOUTH DRIVING WITHOUT IMPAIRMENT

Based on public hearings held throughout the country, this publication looks systemwide at the problem of handling juveniles who drive while impaired. The National Commission Against Drunk Driving makes specific recommendations for each segment of the system and describes numerous State and local programs identified through the hearing process. (Reference number DOT HS 807 347)

Author: National Commission Against Drunk Driving
Publisher: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: 86

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

"CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DRUG-INVOLVED OFFENDERS"

This NIJ *Issues and Practices* report describes different types of offenders who use and sell drugs. Special attention is given to both adolescent and adult populations. The report summarizes findings about different types of behavior, based on indepth studies of small groups as well as national surveys. The information is particularly useful for professionals and others who try to control drug abuse among adolescents.

Authors: Marcia Chaiken and Bruce Johnson
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: February 1988
Number of Pages: 35

STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

"COMMUNITY RESPONSES CRUCIAL FOR DEALING WITH YOUTH GANGS"

The spread of violence by gangs can be largely attributed to the use and trafficking of drugs. The spread of gangs, coupled with their involvement in illegal drugs, requires a systemwide response to build an effective strategy for tailoring gang activities. This OJJDP *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* summarizes a conference that brought together policymakers from 19 metropolitan cities with emerging gang problems. Sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the conference highlighted the need for cities to adopt coordinated, systemwide approaches for addressing youth gang problems, expand gang and drug prevention efforts, and involve schools and all other components of the system.

Author: Dan Bryant
Publisher: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication: September 1989
Number of Pages: 5

"FIGHTING JUVENILE DRUG ABUSE: SEVEN STEPS COMMUNITIES CAN TAKE TO COMBAT ILLEGAL DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING"

This *OJJDP Fact Sheet* describes two training programs—Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY) and School Administrators for Effective Police-Prosecution-Probation Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE POLICY). POLICY teaches law enforcement officers new techniques for dealing with juveniles and managing juvenile units within the department. SAFE POLICY is an intensive workshop that trains teams of community leaders to work together to improve delinquency prevention efforts and school safety. SAFE POLICY emphasizes a partnership approach based on close cooperation and information sharing among police, prosecutors, probation officers, educators, and social service workers. The Law Enforcement Strategies for Dealing With Juvenile Drug Abuse training curriculum was added to both training programs. The curriculum recommends seven steps to address these concerns.

Author:	Verne L. Speirs
Publisher:	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication:	December 1988
Number of Pages:	2

FORUM ON YOUTH TRAFFIC SAFETY INITIATIVES

This publication contains proceedings from the 1989 Forum on Youth Traffic Safety Initiatives, which was attended by youth traffic safety coordinators from most States. Included are recommendations on important action items to be implemented during the next decade to decrease the incidence of impaired driving among youth and reduce traffic fatalities. (Reference number DOT HS 807 580)

Publisher:	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication:	1990
Number of Pages:	39

"JUVENILE GANGS: CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING"

This *Juvenile Justice Bulletin* presents the results of a special Coordinating Council meeting held in Washington, D.C., on juvenile gang problems and solutions. The 12 experts who attended the meeting deal with gangs on a daily basis. They represent law enforcement, prosecution, corrections, education, and private agencies. The panelists identify several approaches for combatting gang-related problems, including stronger prevention and enforcement efforts, better coordination of agencies and services, and greater involvement of families and schools. The *Bulletin* describes the devastating impact of gangs on communities and the need for a coordinated approach.

Author: Kay C. McKinney
Publisher: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication: September 1988
Number of Pages: 8

"MULTIJURISDICTIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES REDUCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND"

This NIJ *Issues and Practices* report presents case studies demonstrating the use of both novel and traditional strategies that address the supply and demand for drugs. The authors examine a variety of collaborative approaches for dealing with different community needs and problems, including mobilizing businesses, citizen organizations, and agencies (criminal justice, health, and education) to join forces against drug abuse. The case studies explain how to focus programs on the most serious problems, devise the right tactics, and marshal needed resources.

Authors: Jan Chaiken, Marcia Chaiken, and Clifford Karchmer
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: December 1990
Number of Pages: 133

IMPROVING THE SYSTEM'S RESPONSE

GROWTH IN MINORITY DETENTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO DRUG LAW VIOLATORS

To understand juvenile court detention practices, the author analyzed automated case records stored in the National Juvenile Court Data Archive. This publication describes the findings of the analysis, which indicate that the disproportionately high increase in minority detentions is linked to two factors: an increased number of youth referred to court for drug offenses and changes in the court's handling of drug offenses.

Author: Howard Snyder
Publisher: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication: March 1990
Number of Pages: 7

"JUVENILE COURTS VARY GREATLY IN HOW THEY HANDLE DRUG AND ALCOHOL CASES"

This article in *NIJ Reports* describes the relationship between drugs and crime. Delinquency cases processed in 1984 in 696 courts in 15 States, totaling 393,000 court records, were analyzed. In cases where a drug or alcohol offense was the most serious charge, drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 14 percent of the delinquency cases handled in 1984. Drug cases were more frequent in large counties, and alcohol-related cases were more frequent in small ones. When drug or alcohol cases were handled formally by the court, the juvenile was more likely to be placed on probation or in a residential setting. More than half of the juveniles referred to court for drug or alcohol offenses had been referred to juvenile court at least once before.

Author: Terrence S. Donahue
Publisher: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Date of Publication: July/August 1989
Number of Pages: 4

SEARCHING FOR ANSWERS: ANNUAL EVALUATION AND REPORT ON DRUGS AND CRIME, 1990

This *NIJ Report* provides information on the evaluation of programs designed to curb drug abuse and crime. The purpose of the evaluations is to learn which program strategies work and which do not. Attention is given to various policy choices and the issues relevant to preventing and controlling illicit drug use among juveniles and adults.

Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: April 1991
Number of Pages: 76

LEGAL ISSUES

AN IMPROVED DRIVER ENTRY SYSTEM FOR YOUNG NOVICE DRIVERS

This guide is designed for motor vehicle administrators. It contains a list of the provisional licensing components in all States. One of the key recommendations is to impose restrictions on juvenile nighttime driving and alcohol use. (Reference number DOT HS 807 469)

Author: American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
Publisher: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Date of Publication: 1989
Number of Pages: 33

"STATE AND LOCAL EXPERIENCE WITH DRUG PARAPHERNALIA LAWS"

This NIJ *Issues and Practices* report provides an overview of State and local experiences with antiparaphernalia laws. The report focuses on legislative trends, the investigation and prosecution of "head shop" and mail-order drug paraphernalia laws, and the adequacy of State and local legislation and controls. The document also examines options to aid the enforcement of State and local antiparaphernalia laws.

Author: Kerry Healey
Publisher: National Institute of Justice
Date of Publication: February 1988
Number of Pages: 136

Chapter 4

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CLEARINGHOUSES

This chapter describes Federal clearinghouses that focus on the prevention, treatment, and control of juvenile alcohol and other drug abuse. Clearinghouse services are available to professionals, policymakers, and citizens who seek information and resources on these issues. Two clearinghouses provide customized services and support only to grantees of the Family and Youth Services Bureau.

Clearinghouses collect, maintain, and communicate the most current information about programs, research, and legislation. They also provide both general and customized documentation searches.

Clearinghouses provide easy access to information. A toll-free telephone call puts you in touch with experts who can answer questions about many issues.

Chapter 4

HUD DRUG INFORMATION & STRATEGY CLEARINGHOUSE

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) operates a clearinghouse for department staff, private citizens, and officials and residents of public housing seeking information on anti-drug efforts in public housing. Created by the Drug-Free Public Housing Act of 1988, the Clearinghouse collects, maintains, and communicates information about the abuse of alcohol and other drugs in public housing.

Located in the Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods, the Clearinghouse serves three additional functions. First, it provides information on HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants program, which funds innovative prevention, education, and other anti-drug projects. This program emphasizes the involvement of residents in security patrols, recreational activities, job training, and educational opportunities. Second, the Clearinghouse communicates information on model programs and "how to" guides that use proven prevention and control techniques to help State and local housing agencies identify which anti-drug efforts would be most effective in their communities. Finally, the Clearinghouse provides organizations and agencies with experts in anti-drug training, education, and outreach. The Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of the Treasury cooperate with HUD to provide technical services and assistance.

Clearinghouse Contact: HUD Drug Information & Strategy
Clearinghouse
451 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20410
(800) 245–2691

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG INFORMATION

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Other Drug Information (NCADI), supported by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, was established in 1986 through the Anti–Drug Abuse Act (Pub. L. 100–690). NCADI is the hub of the Federal Government's effort to collect and communicate information about prevention programs and scientific research involving alcohol and other drug use.

NCADI fills orders from its inventory of more than 800 publications and videos developed by Federal agencies. NCADI answers requests for information using the Information About Drug Abuse Data Base, which contains more than 80,000 references. Publications and information services are available in Spanish, and most publications and services are free. NCADI also distributes alcohol and other drug prevention materials from the Departments of Education, Labor, and Transportation; the Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Office on Smoking and Health.

Every month NCADI handles almost 20,000 requests for information. The Clearinghouse serves health and human service workers, community leaders, parents and other persons who work with young people, and individuals with alcohol or drug problems.

Prevention Pipeline, NCADI's bimonthly publication, contains the latest information in the field and is available at a low yearly handling fee. The Clearinghouse also coordinates the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource Network, which operates prevention information centers in every State and provides local support.

In 1991, NCADI became the point of entry for a new network called the Federal Drug, Alcohol, and Crime Clearinghouse Network. This network provides immediate access to any of seven Federal clearinghouses and information centers that focus on alcohol and other drugs. The network was established by the Office of National Drug Control Policy in cooperation with the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Justice.

Clearinghouse Contact:

National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Other Drug Information (NCADI)
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20852
(800) SAY-NO-TO (DRUGS) or (800) 729-6686
(800) 788-2800 (point of contact for Federal network)
FAX (301) 468-6433
TDD (800) 487-4889
Se habla español

NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is the Nation's largest criminal justice clearinghouse. It contains more than 100,000 books, reports, articles, and other materials that are available to researchers, practitioners, policymakers, government officials, and individuals. The Clearinghouse is supported by the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

The Clearinghouse provides bibliographies and summaries of research findings and conducts topical searches on any issue in the criminal justice field. NCJRS has prepared a Drugs and Crime Resource Package that describes the latest innovations in drug prevention, treatment, and control policies; various methods used by agencies to deal with the drug problem; policies and procedures for drug testing; and statistics on drug use and crime. Customized searches are available on diskette as well as in hard copy.

Specialists are available to answer requests for information on substance abuse among juveniles, youth gang activities, and other aspects of criminal and juvenile justice. The *NIJ Journal*, a quarterly publication, describes innovations in the field of criminal and juvenile justice and the latest research and program activities in the Federal Government and across the Nation. Copies of *NIJ Journal* are distributed free of charge.

The NCJRS Electronic Bulletin Board keeps users up to date on research, events, and programs in the field of criminal and juvenile justice. There is a nominal charge for access to the Bulletin Board and for customized data base searches.

Within NCJRS, the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse serves as a link between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and juvenile justice professionals, policymakers, and the public. The Clearinghouse collects, stores, and distributes publications, research findings, and program evaluations specifically related to juveniles. The Clearinghouse maintains its own toll-free telephone number for information requests.

Clearinghouse Contact: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
(800) 851–3420 (NCJRS)
(800) 638–8736 (Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse)
(301) 251–5500 (Maryland or Washington, D.C.)

ITI–DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION FOR RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH

The Family and Youth Services Bureau funds Information Technology International (ITI), which operates a clearinghouse for and provides assistance to organizations and agencies that have received grants through the Runaway and Homeless Youth program. ITI serves as a clearinghouse for information to grantees, providing them with information, brochures, and annotated bibliographies on alcohol and drug abuse among runaway and homeless youth. Limited assistance is available to nongrantees.

ITI provides technical assistance to approximately 200 drug abuse prevention grantees by telephone, mail, and visits onsite. ITI is also designing, building, and implementing a management information system regarding runaway and homeless youth. Information is being collected from approximately 450 Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Basic Centers for Runaway and Homeless Youth, and transitional programs. Information will be accessible to grantees for use in reporting to Federal and State funding agencies.

Clearinghouse Contact:
Laurence C. Novotney
Information Technology International
Suite 700
6701 Democracy Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20817
(301) 564–4200

YOUTH GANG DRUG PREVENTION CONTRACT

COSMOS Corporation provides both technical assistance and clearinghouse services to organizations and agencies that have received grants from the Family and Youth Services Bureau Gang and Drug Prevention program. COSMOS is developing a bibliography on issues related to youth gangs, preparing monographs on model youth gang prevention programs funded by the Bureau, and providing state-of-the-art information to grantees to keep them informed of the latest developments in the field. Limited assistance is available to nongrantees.

Technical assistance is provided to grantees and other agencies, as resources permit, through national and regional training conferences that focus on information sharing and communication. Community forums will be held in three locations to identify key issues faced by grantees and researchers in the field.

Clearinghouse Contact:
Robert H. Harrison
COSMOS Corporation
1735 Eye Street NW.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 728–3939

Chapter

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THE COORDINATING COUNCIL ON JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

This chapter describes the mission of all Coordinating Council agencies included in this *Guide*. These agencies support a wide variety of programs, training and technical assistance, publications, and clearinghouses to address alcohol and other drug abuse among juveniles. Though the mission of each agency may vary, all agencies share common goals: to prevent juveniles from becoming involved in illegal drugs and alcohol, particularly those who are at greatest risk; to treat juveniles who are already involved with illegal drugs and alcohol and prevent their continued involvement; and to control the spread of illegal drug use by juveniles through education, research, and support.

The Coordinating Council agencies described in this chapter are grouped by department or agency. Individual agencies are listed in alphabetical order within department.

Executive Agencies
ACTION
Office of National Drug Control Policy

U.S. Department of Education

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families
Administration for Native Americans
Administration on Children, Youth and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Office for Treatment Improvement
Office of Community Services

Chapter 5

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Drug Enforcement Administration
National Institute of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment Training Administration

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

ACTION
1100 Vermont Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20525
(202) 606–4857

The mission of ACTION is to expand voluntary citizen participation in programs that address the needs of America's poor and disadvantaged citizens. The Office of Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations oversees all ACTION volunteer programs. These include Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); Student Community Service; ACTION Drug Alliance; and Older American Volunteer programs, which consist of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparent Program, and Senior Companion Program. These programs are administered through field offices that serve each Federal region and every State.

VISTA is a full-time, year-long volunteer program for men and women age 18 and older from all backgrounds. Volunteers are assigned to local sponsors, which may be State or local public agencies or private, nonprofit organizations located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands. Volunteers live and work among the poor in cities, rural areas, or Indian reservations. Volunteers share their skills in literacy, employment training, victim assistance, drug treatment, services for the homeless, and neighborhood revitalization. The goal is to mobilize community resources and increase the capacity of the community to solve its own problems. During FY 1990, more than 2,800 VISTA volunteers served in 650 projects.

Through the Student Community Service program, students participate in volunteer projects that are designed to eliminate poverty and related problems. The program provides annual grants for up to 3 years. Volunteers assist in community services such as Head Start and other literacy programs, drug prevention and education, juvenile diversion programs, shelters and soup kitchens, and programs for the elderly. In FY 1990, 72 projects were renewed, and 5 new demonstration projects were funded. More than 24,000 students gave over 1 million hours of voluntary service.

The ACTION Drug Alliance funds projects in which volunteers participate in drug prevention programs for youth in low-income communities. Committed to preventing illegal drug use among young people before it begins, the Drug Alliance's comprehensive strategy includes a public awareness and education campaign, training and technical assistance, and coalition building among local, State, and national organizations. Drug Alliance grants are awarded to organizations that create public and private partnerships, generate volunteer activity, stimulate private and public financial support, and demonstrate innovative drug prevention models that can be replicated by other organizations. In FY 1990, Drug Alliance grants totaling approximately $2.4 million were awarded, which were supported by over $2.2 million in non-Federal contributions. Almost 9,000 volunteers gave more half a million hours of service to local drug prevention efforts.

The Older American Volunteer programs provide opportunities for older citizens to help meet the health and welfare needs of poor and disadvantaged members of their communities. Programs are designed to capitalize on the skills and talents of persons over age 60. The Foster Grandparent Program serves children with special or exceptional needs, including youthful offenders and abused or neglected children. The Senior Companion Program serves older persons with special needs, helping them to live independently; defer, prevent, or reverse institutionalization; and avoid dependence on drugs and alcohol. The Retired Senior Volunteer Program is active in the areas of health, nutrition, food and shelter for the homeless, child abuse, victim assistance and crime prevention, and employment training. The program is expanding into literacy education, drug prevention, and services for youth who live in high-risk environments.

Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, DC 20500
(202) 467–9890

The purpose of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is to establish priorities, policies, and objectives for the Nation's drug control program. The overall goal is to reduce significantly the production, availability, and use of illegal drugs in the United States and abroad. To achieve this goal, ONDCP develops the National Drug Control Strategy, which directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes guidelines for cooperation among Federal, State, and local governments and private agencies and organizations.

The Director of ONDCP oversees and evaluates the domestic and international anti-drug efforts of all executive branch agencies, ensuring that such efforts complement State and local anti-drug activities. The Director advises the President regarding necessary changes in the organization, management, budget, and personnel allocation of all Federal agencies involved, and notifies the President if an agency is not in compliance with obligations under the National Drug Control Strategy.

ONDCP is divided into three offices. The Office of Demand Reduction works in the areas of drug education, prevention, and treatment, and workplace policies. The Office drafts portions of the National Drug Control Strategy that pertain to demand reduction, oversees and coordinates Federal agency implementation of the Strategy, and develops budgetary and other policies for agencies that are engaged in demand reduction.

The Office of Supply Reduction drafts portions of the National Drug Control Strategy that pertain to domestic drug law enforcement, including the five high-intensity drug trafficking areas, criminal justice, interdiction, money laundering, and intelligence. The Office works closely with other Federal agencies involved in supply reduction to direct and coordinate their efforts, and makes recommendations to the Director regarding funding levels, budget priorities, and management decisions. The Office consults with State and local law enforcement agencies to enhance cooperation, avoid duplication, and reinforce local operations.

The Bureau of State and Local Affairs serves as liaison to State and local governments, functions as a clearinghouse on State and local drug programs and policies, and advises the ONDCP Director on the views of State and local officials regarding the National Drug Control Strategy.

Several ONDCP publications focus on issues of alcohol and other drug use and involvement. *The National Drug Control Strategy* (1989, 1990, and 1991) provides an overview of the Nation's anti-drug efforts. In addition, several white papers, bulletins, and technical papers provide information on drug policy decisions and program guidelines.

Building a Drug-Free Workforce recommends model State drug-free workplace legislation. *State Drug Control Status Report* lists 18 key State laws and policies and 5 quantitative measures of performance on drug issues and indicates which States have enacted such laws or measures.

The Directory of Federal Anti-Drug Grants catalogs Federal programs that make drug-related grants to States, localities, and private agencies. *Federal Drug Grants to States* provides an overview of Federal drug grant programs and describes how they assist State and local drug enforcement, treatment, and prevention efforts.

Cost of Drug Testing describes the Administration's proposed legislation to require States to formulate and implement a comprehensive drug-testing program for targeted classes of defendants who have been arrested or confined or are on probation or parole. *Drug Treatment Capacity Expansion Program* discusses issues related to the Capacity Expansion Program and articulates the Administration's position on treatment expansion.

Leading Drug Indicators evaluates the leading statistical indicators of America's drug problem and facilitates a broader view of the latest drug-related data. *Report on High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas* presents an overview and evaluation of this program, including funding plans and resource tables. *Understanding Drug Treatment* outlines the highly technical field of drug treatment to guide plans to build a better drug-treatment system. And finally, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs* provides an estimate of the amount spent on illegal drugs from both a supply and demand perspective.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20202–6123
(202) 401–3030

The Department of Education (ED) exercises leadership in solving nationwide education problems. It conducts programs to achieve excellence in education, promotes educational opportunities for all citizens, and supplements the efforts of State and local educators. ED provides financial aid for elementary, high school, college, vocational, and adult education. It supports programs for groups with special needs, including the handicapped, disadvantaged, gifted, migrant, Native American, non-native speakers of English, and others. It also sponsors research and collects and publishes statistics on the Nation's education system.

ED administers the largest block of Federal funds devoted to prevent alcohol and other drug problems. Oversight of these programs is provided by the Drug Planning and Outreach staff located in the Office for Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE). The Office also administers the Drug-Free Schools and Communities State and Local Grant Program. Based on the school-age population and the number of Chapter 1 eligible students in each State, funds are awarded to State education agencies and Governor's offices to improve alcohol and other drug education, early intervention, prevention, and referral. OESE also administers programs that support prevention initiatives for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native students as well as ED's five regional centers for Drug-Free Schools and Communities, which are located in Elmhurst, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Norman, Oklahoma; Portland, Oregon; and Sayville, New York.

The Office for Elementary and Secondary Education operates five competitive grant programs also authorized under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. The Federal Activities Program supports information communication, technical assistance, and model program and curriculum development in the field of alcohol and other drug education and prevention through grants to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other nonprofit organizations. The Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education Program supports demonstration projects for education and prevention activities that target elementary and secondary school students.

The School Personnel Training Program provides funds to State and local education agencies and institutions of higher education to establish or enhance training opportunities for teachers, administrators, counselors, and other education personnel on alcohol and other drug education and prevention. The Counselor Training Grants Program provides financial assistance to State and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and nonprofit agencies to establish or expand programs that train counselors, social workers, psychologists, or school nurses to provide prevention, counseling, or referral services in elementary or secondary schools. Finally, the Emergency Grants Program provides funds to local education agencies that are particularly impacted by drug use or drug trafficking to support comprehensive services.

In FY 1990, funds for Innovative Alcohol Abuse Education Programs supported contracts to develop materials for programs of alcohol abuse education targeted to benefit students in grades five through eight and to focus on the effect of alcoholism on children and families. In FY 1991, five grants were awarded to train educators about the problems such children may have, using the materials developed the previous year.

In higher education, ED is pursuing two major initiatives. The Drug Prevention Program for Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education encourages colleges and universities to develop programs to prevent the use of alcohol and other drugs by students and staff. Under this program, competitive grants are awarded to develop and maintain comprehensive prevention initiatives, and to analyze and disseminate information about successful prevention projects and policies.

The Early Childhood Education Program supports research, demonstration, and other activities to improve special education and early intervention services for infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities. In FY 1991, a grant was awarded to support an early childhood research institute on drug abuse. A total of $3.4 million was available in FY 1991 to support model demonstration and outreach projects that included invitation priorities for applications that address the needs of young children born with drug addiction. The Early Childhood Drug Prevention Materials Program supports the development of drug abuse education and prevention curriculums, programs, and training materials for use in early childhood education.

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement also coordinates a network of institutions committed to eliminating the use of alcohol and other drugs on their campuses. With more than 1,300 member schools, the network shares information, ideas, and resources through conferences, forums, and a newsletter. It also provides training to personnel through a cooperative effort with the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The Drug-Free School Recognition Program identifies and recognizes school-based prevention programs that have made significant strides in alcohol and other drug prevention. Since the program began in 1987, more than 180 schools have been recognized. The program also distributes information about effective school-based prevention strategies, programs, and activities.

The Department of Education maintains 10 regional offices across the country.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW.
Washington, DC 20477
(202) 401-9200

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is composed of the Administration for Native Americans, Administration on Children, Youth and Families (including the Family and Youth Services Bureau), Administration on Developmental Disabilities, President's Commission on Mental Retardation, and various staff offices. ACF provides leadership and direction to human service programs for children, youth, families, American Indians and Alaska Natives, persons living in rural areas, handicapped persons, recipients of public assistance, and other groups. ACF programs are carried out by State, county, city, and tribal governments and are designed to promote stability, economic security, responsibility, and self-sufficiency. Some ACF programs assist families in the short term—such as a financial crisis—while others assist families in the long term—emphasizing education, training, and employment.

Administration for Native Americans
200 Independence Avenue SW.
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245-7776

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) promotes the economic and social self-sufficiency of American Indians, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, and Native American Pacific Islanders by providing grants, training, and technical assistance, and by developing policies that encourage and support locally determined Native American social and economic development strategies. ANA policies foster balanced developmental approaches at the community level for Native Americans.

The goals of ANA's programs are to:

- Develop and strengthen tribal governments and Native American leaders, and improve the local decisionmaking process.
- Encourage the development of stable, diversified local economies that promote the economic and social well-being of the people and reduce dependency on welfare.
- Support access to and local control over programs and services that safeguard the health and well-being of Native Americans.

These goals are based on the premise that local Native American communities are responsible for developing their own programs and building a sound economic base using their own human and natural resources.

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs has long been identified as a major problem for Native American youth and families. With a positive, holistic approach, ANA examines individual and community human service issues within the context of the tribal setting—including its social, economic, and governance concerns. ANA seeks innovative ways to address problems that will serve as models for other Native American communities. From FY 1987 through 1989, ANA awarded over $1 million to 14 alcohol and other drug prevention projects through the ACF Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program. These projects are developing a comprehensive approach to prevention that emphasizes traditional Native American practices and culturally relevant approaches. In FY 1992, ANA is sponsoring a 3–year alcohol and drug prevention demonstration project based on traditional values, with an emphasis on using tribal elders.

ANA is headquartered in Washington, D.C. The ANA Commissioner chairs the Intra-Departmental Council on Indian Affairs, which serves as the focal point within the Department of Health and Human Services for all matters relating to Native Americans.

Administration on Children, Youth and Families
330 C Street SW.
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245–0347

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF) is the focal point for the Federal Government's programs and activities designed to improve the quality of life for children, youth, and families. The agency supports programs that address the needs of at-risk youth involved with gangs, homeless and runaway youth, child victims of abuse and neglect, and families in need of child care and Head Start.

ACYF increases the self-sufficiency and independence of individuals and families by improving human service programs and delivery systems and targeting Federal assistance to the most needy. ACYF improves the accountability of ACYF-administered programs, increases the effectiveness of State and locally administered social services, and improves the efficiency of internal management. Finally, ACYF improves the quality of all ACYF programs and services by encouraging innovative service delivery and replication of successful models through its discretionary grant program.

The Administration on Children, Youth and Families comprises the Family and Youth Services Bureau, Children's Bureau, Head Start Bureau, and National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Family and Youth Services Bureau
330 C Street SW.
Washington, DC 20201
(202) 245–0102

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) provides support and assistance to strengthen at-risk youth and their families. Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, FYSB is responsible for administering two discretionary programs: the Drug Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth, and the Youth Gang Drug Abuse Prevention Program. Each program provides financial assistance to State and local, public and private agencies for developing prevention and intervention programs to decrease drug abuse. FYSB also supports research, evaluation, training, and technical assistance involving at-risk youth. FYSB funds Basic Centers for Runaway and Homeless Youth nationwide, and a National Runaway Switchboard that provides information and referral services to runaway and homeless youth and families. For older homeless youth, FYSB funds projects that provide shelter and ancillary services to promote a smooth transition to self-sufficient living. It administers the Dependent Care Program for families seeking child care through resource and referral programs, and supports before- and after-school child care for school-aged youth.

In relation to the Anti–Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the goals of FYSB are to:

- Reduce and prevent youth participation in gangs engaging in illicit drug-related activities, promote involvement in lawful activities, and prevent drug abuse through education and referral for treatment.

- Facilitate coordination of juvenile justice, law enforcement, social service, and drug abuse programs to reduce or prevent the participation of at-risk youth in gangs.

- Prevent runaway and homeless youth from becoming involved with illegal drugs by developing and supporting peer counseling programs, community education activities, specialized drug abuse prevention models, training and technical assistance to service providers, and enhanced coordination of services.

- Improve the quality of ACYF programs and services by encouraging innovation in service delivery and replication of successful models through discretionary grants.

- Support programs outside the law enforcement and juvenile justice system to deal with the immediate needs of runaway youth and their families.

Headed by an associate commissioner, FYSB is organized into two divisions. First, the Program Support Division is responsible for the Youth Gang Drug Prevention Program, as well as for research, demonstration, and technical support of the Drug Abuse Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. Second, the Program Operations Division is responsible for ongoing service projects funded by the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, the Transitional Living Program, and the Dependent Care Program.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
16C–03 Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–1677

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), increases knowledge about and develops effective strategies for dealing with the health problems associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism. The Institute:

- Conducts and supports research on alcohol-related disorders.
- Supports studies that assess the risks of alcohol abuse among various population groups.
- Plans, directs, and evaluates research to identify new and improved alcoholism prevention, intervention, and treatment methods.
- Supports, documents, and evaluates successful community-based approaches for treating and rehabilitating persons with alcohol and other drug problems who are homeless or are at risk of becoming homeless.
- Supports education for health care providers to improve their scientific knowledge and clinical skills, enabling them to recognize, diagnose, and manage patients with alcohol problems.
- Coordinates Federal research on alcohol abuse and alcoholism and collaborates with other research institutions and programs.
- Serves as a national resource for collecting, analyzing, and communicating scientific findings on alcoholism and new methods of treatment and prevention.
- Maintains relationships with private individuals, voluntary organizations, institutions, and officials at the local, State, national, and international levels who are engaged in alcohol-related work.
- Conducts policy studies that have broad consequences for alcoholism treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation services.
- Collects and analyzes data on alcohol abuse and alcoholism and helps State and local governments, community agencies, and volunteer organizations to develop policies, establish treatment standards, assess programs, become accredited, and use resources effectively.
- Supports public education to inform citizens about the risks of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and its consequences.

The primary thrust of NIAAA's research on the prevention of alcohol abuse among children, adolescents, and young adults is the identification of risk factors that lead

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to deviant behaviors. Among the research efforts supported by NIAAA are a study that seeks to reduce teenage drunk driving by altering expectations, offering parenting skills, and encouraging resistance to peer pressure; a study of children of alcoholics to determine if they are at greater risk of alcoholism and delinquency than children of nonalcoholics; and a study that seeks to prevent alcohol problems in the community by targeting individual sectors such as high-risk youth.

NIAAA administers two research demonstration grant programs that focus on homeless persons with alcohol and other drug problems, as authorized by Section 613 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Pub. L. 100–77). The goal of these grant programs is to develop and evaluate a variety of approaches to community-based alcohol and drug treatment.

National Institute on Drug Abuse
10A–54 Parklawn Building
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(800) 622–HELP (4357) (Drug Abuse Information and Referral Line)
(800) 843–4971 (Drug-Free Workplace Hotline)

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the leading Federal agency in the field of drug abuse research. The goals of the Institute are to expand the scientific knowledge base that describes the extent, causes, and consequences of drug use and abuse and to conduct research on the efficacy of promising approaches to drug abuse prevention and treatment. NIDA communicates its research findings to the scientific community through peer-reviewed journal articles and technical monographs and to the public through community education programs, the national press, the NIDA Drug Abuse Hotline, and publications distributed by the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI).

NIDA's research is currently focused on several critical areas:

- Determining the efficacy of drug abuse treatment programs.
- Developing new, more effective drug abuse treatment approaches, including drug therapy.
- Determining the efficacy of drug abuse prevention strategies through randomized controlled research.
- Developing advanced prevention research methodologies, tests and measurements, and data analytic procedures.
- Assessing factors that influence the quality of prevention program implementation and the process of diffusion of innovative preventive practices from the laboratory to the clinical and community setting.

- Identifying the biological, environmental, psychological, and sociological influences that serve as risk or protective factors to drug use onset and progression.
- Identifying the prevalence of drug abuse and assessing the national significance of trends in drug usage patterns over time.
- Determining through epidemiologic research the nature, scope, and consequences of drug use for subpopulations as reflected by ethnicity and cultural patterns, social and demographic status, and levels of drug use risk.
- Developing reliable ways to screen for drug use.
- Developing mandatory guidelines for a Federal Workplace Drug Testing Program.
- Developing research programs to determine the extent of drug abuse in the workplace, performing cost-benefit analyses of drug-free workplace programs, and analyzing program policy models for employers.
- Preventing the spread of HIV infection among drug users, their sexual partners, and their children.
- Identifying risk factors in the onset of intravenous and other drug abuse, collecting data on changing patterns of drug use and sexual behavior for AIDS prevention, and researching drugs that may suppress the immune system.

NIDA sponsors several research studies in collaboration with other Federal agencies. For example, NIDA conducts the National Maternal and Infant Health Survey with the National Center for Health Statistics, conducts the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and sponsors the State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Profile with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

NIDA develops and distributes publications and audiovisual materials to professionals and the public through NCADI. Audiovisual materials available through NCADI include: the *Drug Abuse in the Workplace* series *(Drugs at Work, Getting Help, Drug Testing: Handle With Care, Finding Solutions)*; *Drugs and AIDS: Getting the Message Out*; and *Drug Abuse: Meeting the Challenge*.

A variety of community education programs also are available from NIDA. The Drug Abuse and AIDS Public Education Program consists of flyers, posters, radio and television public service announcements, and bus cards with AIDS prevention messages for intravenous drug users and their sexual partners. Posters and radio public service announcements are also available in Spanish. A new program, Overcoming Barriers to Drug Abuse Treatment, includes a videotape; pamphlets; public service announcements for television, radio, and print; and other written materials about drug abuse treatment. These include the *NIDA Capsule* series, which covers many drug abuse topics; *NIDA NOTES*, a newsletter on research in progress; *National Directory of Drug Abuse Treatment Programs*; and *Drugs in the Workplace*.

Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
Rockwall II
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443–0373 (Division of Communication Programs)
(301) 443–0369 (Division of Community Prevention and Training)
(301) 443–4564 (Division of Demonstrations and Evaluation)

The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) is part of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA). Established by the Anti–Drug Abuse Prevention Act of 1986, OSAP is the cornerstone of the Nation's drug demand reduction strategy. The scope of the strategy was expanded by the Anti–Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

OSAP emphasizes programs and resources for youth at high risk of developing problems with alcohol and other drugs. These include children of alcoholics and other drug abusers; victims of sexual, physical, or psychological abuse; school dropouts; pregnant teens; economically disadvantaged youth; youth with mental health problems; youth who have attempted suicide; and disabled youth. OSAP's strong prevention message is that there should be no use of any illegal drugs, and no illegal use of alcohol and other legal drugs. Recognizing that many complex factors contribute to alcohol and other drug problems, OSAP supports a variety of prevention approaches, especially comprehensive strategies that are sensitive to different cultures, values, and traditions.

OSAP values the integration of alcohol and drug prevention across the full range of community institutions. The agency has forged partnerships with researchers, scientists, policymakers, practitioners, State and community leaders, health providers, educators, and volunteers, as well as other Federal agencies. Through these networks, OSAP expands limited resources by working with existing groups and organizations.

OSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) is the Federal resource center for information about alcohol and other drug problems (see chapter 4). NCADI serves as a resource for parents, community leaders, health and human service providers, and other persons who work with young people or who themselves may have problems with alcohol or other drugs.

OSAP funds more than 400 community-based Prevention Demonstration Grant Programs. Through these programs, OSAP is learning about effective service delivery systems—including prevention, intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation—for high-risk youth. Since 1989, OSAP has supported promising model programs to prevent or minimize fetal exposure to alcohol and other drugs. OSAP supports a new prevention program conducted by public and private partnerships that combines health, education, recreation, business, and other community outreach services.

OSAP's Learning Community, whose members include demonstration grantees, researchers, representatives from Federal agencies, State alcohol and drug agencies, and professional and citizen advocacy organizations, shares information through regional and national meetings, member networks, and published materials. As part of its mandate to communicate accurate, up-to-date information, OSAP reviewed more than 2,500 publications and other materials developed by the public and private sectors. Based on this review, OSAP is developing computer-generated resource lists for schools, community organizations, worksites, and physicians' offices and is developing new materials for hard-to-reach, high-risk target audiences.

OSAP provides onsite technical assistance, conducts training workshops, and furnishes speakers and panelists to groups and organizations concerned about preventing alcohol and drug problems among minority youth. This includes technical assistance and training workshops for ethnic minorities that build on the programs and activities of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health and ADAMHA's Minority Concerns Strategy. Technical assistance conferences are provided for youth, parents, teachers, and community leaders to support local prevention initiatives. Such conferences help to build partnerships among elementary, secondary, and college students and their parents. Since 1987, OSAP and the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors have recognized 50 effective prevention programs for their outstanding efforts in fighting alcohol and other drug problems. OSAP also sponsors the "Stay Smart! Don't Start!" campaign, aimed at children ages 8 to 12, and parents, teachers, and others who work with young people. The campaign has been adapted for Hispanic youth.

OSAP's National Training System, sponsored by the Office's Division of Community Prevention and Training, works with national professional organizations to develop a continuing education strategy and training program for physicians, nurses, social workers, and psychologists who began to practice before schools for health professionals included alcohol and other drug training in their curriculums. The Training System also provides extensive training to community-based organizations and volunteers.

Prevention Pipeline: An Alcohol and Drug Awareness Service, a bimonthly publication, is distributed nationally to Federal, State, professional, and community organizations. With a strong public health orientation, the *Pipeline* provides facts on alcohol and other drug research, circulates evaluation findings, identifies funding sources, lists information on upcoming conferences, and encourages information exchange.

Office for Treatment Improvement
Rockwall II, 10th Floor
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-2467

The Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI) was established in January 1990 to help providers of drug treatment improve their programs. OTI is part of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).

OTI emphasizes the improvement of drug treatment programs for special populations, including racial and ethnic minorities, adolescents, persons living in public housing, and persons involved in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Through its Division for State Assistance, which administers the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant, OTI supports activities designed to improve substance abuse treatment services to juveniles in the justice system. The principal focus of these activities is to improve cooperation among persons working in the substance abuse treatment, juvenile justice, public education, and other fields relevant to comprehensive substance abuse treatment.

OTI also assesses available treatment slots for juveniles in State justice systems. An OTI advisory group, composed of Federal, State, and private-sector juvenile justice and substance abuse treatment representatives, meets regularly to develop strategies for coordinating juvenile justice treatment programs. A series of Treatment Improvement Protocol Summaries is being produced that will provide clinical and programmatic guidelines for substance abuse treatment among juvenile justice populations and other groups with special needs. OTI will host special sessions on juvenile justice treatment issues at conferences, meetings, and workshops.

Through a demonstration grant program, OTI will help local communities and States expand model comprehensive drug abuse treatment programs for adolescents who have committed or are at risk of committing juvenile offenses or crimes. The goals of this program are to:

- Improve drug treatment outcomes.
- Reduce the frequency of interaction with the juvenile justice system.
- Reduce involvement in criminal behavior as a result of drug disorders.

Approximately $8 million in grants to States will support 12 to 15 individual treatment improvement projects that focus on adolescent drug treatment services in two settings. The first is community-based settings that serve adolescent drug abusers who are adjudicated or at risk of status or criminal offenses. Community-based projects will involve a network of services, ranging from community juvenile detention and residential treatment centers through outpatient services and aftercare. The second is State institutions that serve juveniles with serious problems of drug addiction and extensive involvement in the juvenile justice system. Comprehensive community-based aftercare is an integral part of the project.

Office of Community Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW.
Washington, DC 20447
(202) 401-9333

The Office of Community Services (OCS) is part of the Administration for Children and Families. OCS provides leadership and direction for the Social Services Block Grant Program, the Community Services Block Grant Program, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant programs, and the Family Violence Program. OCS administers a variety of discretionary grant programs that foster family stability, economic security, and self-support. OCS provides services to low-income and homeless individuals and develops innovative approaches to reduce their dependence on welfare. In addition, OCS administers demonstration programs that develop new strategies to meet the needs of the poor, reduce dependence on public assistance, and create business and employment opportunities.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 708-1197

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the primary Federal agency responsible for providing decent, affordable housing and ensuring equal opportunity in housing for all Americans. HUD works with States and local communities to find solutions to problems of housing and community development. The Department has six priorities: (1) expand homeownership and other opportunities for affordable housing, (2) create jobs and economic development through Enterprise Zones, (3) empower the poor through resident management and homesteading, (4) enforce fair housing laws, (5) end homelessness, and (6) make public housing drug free.

To achieve these goals, HUD administers the Community Development Block Grant Program, which provides decent housing and expands economic opportunities for persons with low or moderate incomes, and the Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program, which finances capital and other improvements in public housing to upgrade living conditions and achieve operating efficiency.

One of HUD's chief activities is to empower residents of public housing to eliminate drugs in public housing. Through the Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods, which administers the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program, grant funds, training, technical assistance, and resource materials are available to public and American Indian housing residents. One-on-one assistance is available from the Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse (see chapter 4). HUD staff, public housing residents and officials, and other interested persons can call for information on innovative prevention, treatment, and enforcement anti-drug programs.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., HUD has 10 regional offices with an appointed Drug Coordinator in each office.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs
18th and C Streets NW.
Washington, DC 20240
(202) 208–7163

Within the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides assistance to approximately 1 million American Indian and Alaska Natives. The Bureau addresses alcohol and substance abuse prevention and other issues of tribal self-determination, including education, judicial services, law enforcement, social services, and trust management.

The goals of BIA are to:

- Fulfill Federal trust responsibilities based on treaties and laws.
- Support and assist tribes in achieving self-determination.
- Undertake programs designed to prevent alcohol and drug abuse among federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Natives.

The BIA policy and program procedures are developed at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington, D.C., and are executed by 12 area offices and their subordinate agency offices. The Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention is located within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. The Office monitors and evaluates the performance of BIA prevention programs and serves as the contact office for communicating Indian interests relating to alcohol and drug prevention. Finally, the Office facilitates coordination among BIA's multidisciplinary programs as well as programs administered by other Federal, State, and tribal agencies.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 514–6278

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in the Office of Justice Programs, administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Discretionary Grant Program, authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The Discretionary Grant Program is designed to increase the range of effective programs, practices, and technologies available to enhance the capabilities of State and local criminal justice professionals to control drugs and crime. This is accomplished through demonstration programs, evaluations of new practices and technologies, the transfer of program models, and technical assistance and training.

The Discretionary Grant Program complements the Formula Grant Program through which each State receives a block of funds to implement its statewide drug control strategy. It provides guidance to the States by determining "what works" and encouraging the replication of successful models with formula grant and other resources. The Discretionary Grant Program also provides training and technical assistance to aid implementation of these programs.

The programs funded by BJA reflect the priorities of the National Drug Control Strategy and the Department of Justice and address issues identified by State and local criminal justice professionals. High priority is given to programs that hold drug users and offenders accountable for their behavior through the use of intermediate sanctions, drug testing, fines, and denial of benefits. Private citizens are encouraged to work in partnership with the criminal justice system to prevent drug use and crime and to reclaim their neighborhoods from drug criminals. Programs aimed at drug traffickers emphasize prosecution and the removal of drug profits through both criminal and civil proceedings. Several programs focus on improving the criminal justice system and increasing the effectiveness of drug and crime control efforts. The needs of crime and drug victims are also addressed.

Some BJA programs focus on juvenile-related matters, particularly juvenile involvement in and use of illegal substances. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program teaches law officers and teachers to work together to prevent alcohol and other drug use by school children (see chapter 2). A semester-long program provides students with information on alcohol and other drugs, methods for enhancing self-esteem, skills for making decisions, and motivation to employ new skills. The DARE curriculum is used in 50 States and the District of Columbia by approximately 4,000 agencies. Five regional training centers established by BJA support the implementation of DARE nationwide.

Drug Enforcement Administration
Washington, DC 20537
(202) 307–7936

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) maintains offices throughout the United States and in 49 foreign countries. DEA is the leading Federal agency responsible for the enforcement of Federal drug laws and regulations. In this role, DEA:

- Investigates major suspected drug law violators operating nationally and internationally.
- Regulates the manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of licitly produced controlled substances.
- Manages a national and international narcotics intelligence system.
- Coordinates with other Federal, State, and local agencies on investigations, intelligence, and training.
- Conducts programs to share scientific research and information.
- Provides leadership in demand reduction initiatives by law enforcement agencies.

DEA's Demand Reduction Program is based on the premise that, to be successful, the war on drugs must target both those who bring the drugs to America's streets and those who come to buy. The mission of the Program is to lead, coordinate, and facilitate the involvement of law enforcement in drug prevention and education programs. In carrying out this mission, six broad areas have been identified as national priority programs: (1) user accountability programs, (2) programs involving law enforcement, (3) steroids and sports drug awareness programs, (4) workplace programs, (5) minority and high-risk programs, and (6) international assistance programs.

User accountability drives home to users that consumption of drugs leads to certain punishment. It reflects a growing national consensus that users of drugs are responsible for their actions and must be held accountable.

To fight the drug problem from the demand side, the involvement of law enforcement officials is vital. In a growing number of States, Demand Reduction Coordinators conduct seminars to train police officers to recognize their role in demand reduction and provide officers with effective strategies. DEA has worked closely with cities like Los Angeles, Miami, and Richmond in mounting citywide coalitions against illegal drugs involving all segments of the community. DEA emphasizes that priority must be given to identifying local drug hotspots and devising strategies to recover these areas for the people. An important tool in these efforts is the drug-free zone.

DEA also has become a close ally of one particularly successful program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE). DARE has grown dramatically since it began in the early 1980's and now operates in every State (see chapter 2 for a more complete description of DARE).

Sports remain a core interest of DEA's Demand Reduction Program. DEA works closely with the National High School Athletic Coaches Association and the National Federation of State High School Associations to conduct training seminars for high school coaches. In response to the Anabolic Steroids Control Act (Pub. L. 101–647), which took effect February 27, 1991, DEA's national steroids educational campaign includes posters, brochures, and videos designed to inform the public—particularly young athletes and their coaches and trainers—of the risk of arrest and imprisonment if they use or traffic steroids.

DEA conducts training programs nationwide to acquaint employers with the threat of drugs. Usually sponsored by a local manufacturer's association or chamber of commerce, these seminars typically include units on the different types of drugs, company substance abuse policies, confrontation techniques, employee assistance programs, and drug testing and other legal issues.

Efforts to bring substance abuse information to minority and high-risk groups are a national priority because these populations have been difficult to reach. In its demand reduction activities, DEA is exploring ways to bring its programs to minority and high-risk groups in settings outside the school such as public housing complexes. Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans are of particular concern.

National Institute of Justice

633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307–2942

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in the Office of Justice Programs is the major research branch of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ is charged with increasing knowledge about crime—its causes and control. Priority is given to policy-relevant research that yields information for State and local agencies to use in preventing and reducing crime and drug abuse.

To carry out the mandates assigned by Congress in the Anti–Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100–690), NIJ:

- Sponsors research and development to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system.

- Evaluates the effectiveness of justice improvement programs and innovative drug control projects and identifies promising programs.

- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system, and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.

- Communicates information from research, demonstration, evaluation, and special programs to Federal, State, and local governments and serves as an international clearinghouse for justice information.

- Trains criminal justice professionals in research and evaluation findings, and assists professionals and researchers through fellowships and special seminars.

In establishing its research agenda, NIJ is guided by the priorities of the Attorney General and the needs of people working in the criminal justice field. NIJ solicits the views of police officers, court officials, and corrections professionals as well as people working in the private sector to identify the most critical problems and to plan research to help solve them.

NIJ operates through the Office of Criminal Justice Research and Office of Communication and Research Utilization. These offices carry out the Institute's research, development, testing, evaluation, and communication responsibilities.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5911

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), part of the Office of Justice Programs, provides national leadership, direction, coordination, and resources to help State and local jurisdictions improve their juvenile justice systems. Created through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1974, OJJDP has made significant contributions to improving the juvenile justice system, reducing delinquency, and addressing problems of juvenile crime and drug and alcohol abuse. To accomplish its mission, OJJDP:

- Conducts research on juvenile delinquency and child victimization, monitors trends, and analyzes practices of the juvenile justice system.

- Develops and demonstrates effective juvenile justice approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control.

- Provides training and technical assistance for practitioners in juvenile justice.

- Coordinates Federal programs dealing with juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children.

- Awards grants to help States improve their juvenile justice system and achieve compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Provides Federal leadership for addressing the concerns engendered by missing children.
- Disseminates a wide variety of information in support of OJJDP's mandate to serve as a clearinghouse for information on juvenile delinquency and missing and exploited children.

One of OJJDP's priorities is to prevent and control the use of alcohol and illegal drugs by juveniles. This is accomplished primarily through four OJJDP program divisions.

The State Relations and Assistance Division oversees the formula grant program and provides training and technical assistance to participating States to help them remove youth from adult jails and lockups, deinstitutionalize status offenders, and separate juveniles from adults in confinement. The Division monitors the States to make sure they are in compliance with these and other mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

The Special Emphasis Division provides discretionary funds to develop promising approaches to delinquency and juvenile drug abuse prevention, treatment, and control. Programs funded include: Reaching At-Risk Youth in Public Housing, a program to prevent at-risk youth in public housing from becoming involved in illegal drugs; Superleaders, a program that mobilizes junior high and high school youth to combat drugs in their schools and communities; and the National Media Campaign on At-Risk Youth, a program to increase public awareness and to support youth and families in the struggle against drugs. (These programs are described in chapter 1 of this *Guide*.)

The Research and Program Development Division sponsors research on problems related to juvenile delinquency. Programs funded include research to identify promising programs to prevent drug use by at-risk youth, assess factors that contribute to delinquency and drug involvement, and examine the nature and extent of drug use among minority populations and the etiological and developmental factors that may play a role in determining vulnerability toward drug use.

The Training, Dissemination, and Technical Assistance Division develops technical assistance and training programs for juvenile justice practitioners. Programs funded include training for persons working in juvenile intake, probation, and aftercare on how to identify, screen, and test for drug use by youth. Also, training is provided for local juvenile justice agency directors and administrators to develop strategies for dealing with the problem of juvenile drug involvement.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment Training Administration
Room N4662
200 Constitution Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 535–0751

The Job Corps is the major training and employment program administered by the Employment and Training Division for alleviating the severe employment problems faced by disadvantaged youth throughout the United States. Originally established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Job Corps is currently authorized through Title IV–B of the Job Training Partnership Act (Pub. L. 97–300).

The goal of the Job Corps is to provide vocational, academic, and socialization experience and training to young people who can benefit from a wide range of services in a residential setting. These services include basic education, vocational training, work experience, health care, counseling, and related services. The Job Corps is a vehicle for preventing drug and alcohol abuse by youth. It also helps those who already have alcohol or drug problems to find and receive assistance. Participation in the program is voluntary. Young people between the ages of 16 and 21 are eligible.

The Job Corps operates through a partnership of Federal Government, labor, and private-sector organizations. The Government provides facilities and equipment for Job Corps centers and funds new student recruitment, placement of students upon termination, and center operations. Major corporations and nonprofit organizations operate 77 Job Corps centers through contractual agreements with the Department of Labor. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior operate 30 Civilian Conservation Centers, which are Job Corps centers on public lands. (For further information, see chapter 2.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
400 Seventh Street SW.
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366–2721

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 provides the legislative mandate for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to establish a national program to reduce motor vehicle crashes, injuries, and fatalities and to improve highway safety programs in the States.

The number of fatal crashes involving alcohol consumption decreased significantly between 1980 and 1987, a reduction most apparent in the under-21 age group, which is at high risk for traffic crashes. This indicates that programs to reduce impaired driving are having tangible results and that the combined efforts of Federal, State, and local governments and the voluntary and private sectors can be effective.

NHTSA's Office of Alcohol and State Programs provides resources to State and community impaired-driving programs, including:

- Training materials that have proven effective in preventing driving under the influence. Prevention and intervention workshops bring together teams of individuals who play roles in drunk-driving prevention activities.
- Model research and demonstration programs that can be adapted to meet local needs. A Public Health Plan shows how to publicize impaired driving as a public health issue.
- Guidelines on program operations, including administration, funding, planning, and evaluation.
- Technical assistance, including onsite training, workshops, and planning sessions, for State and community drunk-driving prevention programs.

One NHTSA initiative, titled Techniques of Effective Alcohol Management (TEAM), encourages owners and managers of stadiums and arenas to implement policies that reduce drinking and driving. The program emphasizes national awareness of drinking and driving problems, alcohol management within individual facilities, and community involvement. Currently over half of the States participate in TEAM—representing over 100 stadiums and arenas—with plans to expand the program in the future.

Headquartered in Washington, D.C., NHTSA has 10 regional offices that provide State and community assistance. In addition, Governors' representatives for highway safety, appointed in every State, provide leadership for statewide traffic safety programs.

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